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A BIBLIOGRAPHY
OF THE
SANSKRIT DRAMA

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
INDO-IRANIAN SERIES

EDITED BY
A. V. WILLIAMS JACKSON
PROFESSOR OF INDO-IRANIAN LANGUAGES
IN COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

VOLUME III

A BIBLIOGRAPHY
OF THE
SANSKRIT DRAMA

WITH AN
INTRODUCTORY SKETCH OF
THE DRAMATIC LITERATURE OF INDIA

BY
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IN COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

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TO
PROFESSOR A. V. WILLIAMS JACKSON
MY FRIEND AND TEACHER

To make future editions of the bibliography more nearly complete and accurate, all persons observing errors or omissions are requested to communicate them to the editor of this series, A. V. Williams Jackson, Columbia University, New York, who will gratefully acknowledge all such assistance.

PREFACE

It has long been desirable that students of Sanskrit literature should have as complete a catalogue as possible of all Hindu authors and their writings, in order that they might be able to tell at a glance how many manuscripts of each work are known, how many editions and translations have been made, and what has been written concerning them. It is the purpose of the present volume to fill this need for the Sanskrit drama. The material here presented has been collected for several years, but unforeseen circumstances have delayed the publication long beyond the time originally proposed, although some portions of the work have already appeared in print.¹

In a book of this character it is practically impossible to secure absolute completeness, and this is especially true of lists of manuscripts, since new catalogues of collections both in India and in Europe are constantly being published.² Many titles of earlier editions and of the older ancillary literature, moreover, were accessible to me only in catalogues of various descriptions, frequently compiled with scant regard to bibliographical accuracy and by no means complete. The conditions under which I labored precluded the possibility of access to all the actual manuscripts and editions, and I was therefore obliged to cite a large number of entries at second or even at third hand. Absolute fidelity to the original titles has consequently been denied me, and — a far more serious matter — it has only too often proved impossible for me to secure the pagination and other details of very practical import for Sanskritists. Even when the volumes were at hand, however, I did

¹ In JAOS. 22 (1901), pp. 237-248; 23 (1902), pp. 93-103; 25 (1904), pp. 189-196; Verhandlungen des 13. internationalen Orientalisten-Kongresses (1902), Leiden, 1904, pp. 33-37.

² In fact, Hs. 3 and IO. 7 were received while the volume was passing through the press, and the references to these were added in the proofs by Mr. Haas.

not think it necessary to reproduce all the padding with which native scholars adorn their title-pages, so that a long entry has frequently been abridged in the following pages to the simple phrase 'edited with notes by . . .'

The arrangement of names and titles follows the order of the English alphabet, and no separate positions have been assigned to the vowels and consonants distinguished by diacritical marks. **Heavy-faced type** is used for the names of playwrights, ordinary Roman type for the names of plays. Plays are inserted under the author's name, when it is known, and cross-references are given under the titles of his various works. Anonymous plays are listed under the names by which they are known. Some titles, although identical with those of works by known authors, have had to be recorded in like manner as anonymous, merely because the necessary data for a determination of their authorship were not available. For the same reason no exact statement as to the number of extant dramas can be made at the present time.

Such honorific designations as 'Śrī,' 'Kavi,' 'Bhaṭṭa,' 'Paṇḍita,' and 'Rāja' have usually been omitted, unless they form a part of the name as commonly known or are necessary to avoid confusion with some other playwright of the same appellation. Editions and translations are arranged as far as possible in chronological order, critical works are classified alphabetically by authors. Volumes containing both text and translation are listed under text editions, and critical essays and notes are not separately recorded under critical works when included in editions of the text or in translations. Criticism relating entirely to a single author or play is catalogued under that author or play, but general books and papers are separately listed before the main body of the bibliography. A reference such as 'Amṛtodaya, A 1. p. 29' indicates that Aufrecht in his *Catalogus Catalogorum* has listed on that page one manuscript of a play called Amṛtodaya. When more than one manuscript is referred to, the number is given. In the case of commentaries the number of manuscripts is also stated. Thus 'Com. 5, by Jagaddhara 2' indicates that there are five manuscripts of unspecified or anonymous

commentaries and two manuscripts of a commentary by Jagad-dhara. In this way each entry shows the number of extant manuscripts of the work and of the various commentaries on it, if such exist. Some entries from Part 7 of the India Office Catalogue, however, duplicate those already given by Aufrecht from the Catalogue of the Mackenzie Collection; these were added because the early catalogue of Wilson gives no adequate description of the manuscripts, and because it seemed desirable to include all material not given by Aufrecht. The same is true of the Catalogue of Two Collections in the India Office Library, by Tawney and Thomas, which includes manuscripts recorded by Aufrecht from an old list by Sir William Jones. An introductory sketch of the Sanskrit drama has been incorporated in the volume, in order that students may have a convenient epitome of the whole subject readily accessible to them.

For the manuscripts listed in this bibliography I have relied in the main on the marvelously accurate and learned *Catalogus Catalogorum* of Aufrecht, although I have supplemented it by such catalogues as have appeared subsequently. For many titles of editions of plays and records of literature on the drama of India I am indebted to the bibliographies of Gildemeister and Zenker and to the Catalogue of Sanskrit books in the British Museum, although my richest source has naturally been the *Orientalische Bibliographie*. Antiquarian catalogues, especially those of Harrassowitz (Leipzig) and Luzac (London), have also been consulted with advantage.

My thanks are due to the librarians of the Royal Libraries of Copenhagen and Stockholm for information in regard to certain publications, while through the kindness of Professor Serge Oldenburg of St. Petersburg I had access to the large collections of the Russian Academy of Sciences and the Oriental Seminar of the University of St. Petersburg, and certain queries were answered for me by Professor Carl Cappeller of Jena. My friend and former fellow-student, Dr. Louis H. Gray, placed his library at my disposal and gave me several additions and suggestions, while both he and Mrs. Gray most generously aided in the correction of

the proofs. The main part of this toilsome revision, however, which my absence from America compelled me to forego, has been most kindly undertaken for me by Mr. George C. O. Haas, Fellow in Indo-Iranian in Columbia University, who has also added the new material from Hultzsch's Reports and the India Office Catalogue, and made many corrections and improvements. To my friend and teacher, Professor A. V. Williams Jackson, who, from the inception of the book to its completion, has grudged neither time nor pains to aid me, my deepest gratitude is due for his inspiration and assistance.

MONTGOMERY SCHUYLER, JR.

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INTRODUCTORY SKETCH OF THE SANSKRIT DRAMA

It is now more than a hundred years since Sir William Jones gave the Western world its first knowledge of the dramatic literature of the Hindus by the publication, in 1789, of a translation of the *Śakuntalā* of Kālidāsa. From that time on, the labors of Sanskritists have gradually made accessible most of the chief works of the Sanskrit drama, and a large number of editions, translations, and commentaries are now available for the general student of literature.

The earliest manifestations of a dramatic idea in India are to be found in the hymns of the Rig Veda. Certain of these hymns are in the form of dialogues between various personages of the Vedic pantheon, such as Yama and Yamī, Saramā and the Paṇis, while the myth of King Purūravas and the nymph Urvaśī is the foundation for one of the plays of India's greatest dramatist. The lack of accurate data precludes our knowing much about the origin of the drama in India, but it is probable that it had its beginning in a combination of these hymns in dramatic form and in the religious dances, in which certain pantomimic features came to be conventionalized and stereotyped in later times until we get the classical Sanskrit drama. This theory is borne out by the fact that in Sanskrit the words for play (*nāṭaka*) and actor (*nāṭa*) are from the root *naṭ* which is the Prākṛit form of the Sanskrit *ṇṛt* 'to dance.' The native Hindu account of the origin of the drama was that it came down from heaven as a fully developed art invented by the divine sage Bharata. This theory, however satisfying to the Hindu mind, cannot be accepted by modern scholarship, and we are forced to presuppose a development from the religious to the dramatic, as outlined above, which is not essentially different from that found in Greece. The earlier stages, which were con-

nected with religious festivals, and especially with the worship of Kṛṣṇa-Viṣṇu, were not unlike the early primitive Christian mystery-plays of the Middle Ages in Europe.

Whatever may have been its beginnings, it is certain that the drama flourished in India, and had a high development. The

earlier plays as we know them had considerable
Character.

freedom of choice of subject and treatment and they can be described, for the most part, as melodramas or tragicomedies. Primarily their elements are mixed: gravity and gaiety, despair and joy, terror and love—all are combined in the same play. Tragedy, in our sense of the term, there is none, for every drama must have a happy ending. As, according to the rules, death cannot be represented on the stage, it follows that one great source of inspiration for European tragedy is entirely eliminated. The usual subject for dramatic treatment is love, and according to the rank or social position of the hero and heroine the play is placed in one or another of the ten chief (*rūpaka*) or eighteen minor (*uparūpaka*) divisions of the drama recognized by the Hīndu text-books.¹ The trials and tribulations of the lovers, relieved by the rather clumsy attempts at wit of the *vidūṣaka*, or court jester, the plotting of the *viṭa*, or parasite, and the efforts of the rival wives to establish themselves in the favor of their lords and masters, with the incidents of every day life in the harem and court, constitute the plot of the play. The laments of the hero to his confidant, the jester, serve to introduce lyrical stanzas descriptive of the beauties of nature, the wiles and graces of woman, and the tender passion which fills the hero's heart for some fair maiden or celestial nymph. According to the Sanskrit treatises on dramatic art the subject of a *nāṭaka* is to be taken from some famous legend, and its hero must be high-minded and

¹ Although the drama is so carefully subdivided by the rhetorical text-books, not all of these divisions are represented in the extant literature (see Appendix II). The precise character of many of the plays here recorded, however, could not be determined, as most manuscript cataloguers fail to distinguish the various varieties and use the word 'nāṭaka' in the general sense of 'drama.' It is to be hoped that future cataloguers will examine the plays with more care and so record them that we may get a better idea of the comparative popularity of the different forms of drama.

of noble birth, sprung from a race of gods or kings.¹ The expression of all feelings is allowed, but preponderance is to be given to love and heroism. There must be not less than five, nor more than ten, acts of mingled prose and verse. The Sanskrit tongue itself, as the learned or court language, is spoken by gods, Brahmans, heroes, kings, and men of good birth and position in general. Women and the lower classes of men speak various dialects of the Prākṛit language, the old vernacular tongue of India. Among the Prākṛits the most important is the Śāura-senī, the form usually found in the dramas, the Mahārāṣṭrī being confined to the poetical stanzas.² The rules for distinguishing the various individual kinds of characters are all carefully classified and divided ; so far does this subdividing go that no less than three hundred and eighty-four types of heroine are given. In practice, of course, this is never carried out, but it must be acknowledged that the great defect of the Sanskrit drama is that in general it is too conventional, with the result that originality and life are sacrificed for a hackneyed arrangement and a stereotyped manipulation of threadbare sentiments and action.

In the invention of plots the dramatists show little fertility of imagination ; on the other hand cleverness is certainly clearly shown in the way in which the details of the
Plots and Dramatis Personae. plot are worked out and the development of the intrigue is presented. In the majority of cases the plot is somewhat as follows : the hero, who is usually a king or a prince and already has one or more wives, at the opening of the play suddenly becomes enamored of the charms of some girl or nymph. Although she is equally in love with him she is too bashful and modest to let her passion be observed. Hope and fear alternately cheer and dismay both hero and heroine. She confides in some girl friend, he in the jester, who is always a brahman, but a person of slow intelligence whose uncouth attempts at wit seem often lacking in every element of humor. The jester,

¹ NŚ. 19.117 ; SD. 277 ; DR. 3 1, 34.

² See Pischel, Grammatik der Prakrit-Sprachen, § 30 ; NŚ. 17.31-44 ; SD. 432 ; DR. 2.59, 60.

moreover, is a glutton, greedy for money, and, as is to be expected, an inveterate gossip, always on the watch for some fresh bit of news. One of the most curious features of the Sanskrit drama, fostered as it was by the court society of India, which was almost always under the control of brahman priests, is that this figure of a degraded and besotted brahman should be allowed to appear as a typical stage-figure. In an article written some years ago¹ I advanced the theory that such a seeming inconsistency might be due to the fact that the drama had its origin in the religious dances and ceremonies of the common people, who were of course largely non-brahmanic, and was therefore an outgrowth of the many popular religions of India rather than a development of pure brahmanism. In this way the conventional figures, having become in the course of time crystallized into permanent types, were retained when the folk-drama became popular at court, and thus even brahman authors did not hesitate to perpetuate the type, though really derogatory to their class. Other stock characters in the plays are the parasite (*viṭa*), ministers, Buddhist monks and nuns, servants of the harem, dwarfs, mutes, and the female attendants of the king.

For the technical divisions of a drama and the development of the plot there are carefully elaborated rules, but of the actual scenic arrangement of a play, the manner of producing it, and the assignment of the roles we know comparatively little. Plays seem to have been usually presented at the spring festival. A drama always opens with a *nāṇḍī*, or benediction, usually addressed to Śiva, for the prosperity of the audience, by the *sūtradhāra*, or director. This director must have been very accomplished and versatile, for the rules say that among other things he must know music, technical treatises, dialects, the art of managing, works on poetry, rhetoric, acting, industrial arts, metre, astronomy, geography, history, and the genealogies of royal families. He was to have a good memory, and to be honest, intelligent, dignified, and

¹ The origin of the Vidūsaka and the employment of this character in the plays of Harsadeva, in JAOS. 20 (1899), pp. 338-340.

noble. According to the text-books he had two associates: the *sthāpaka* and the *pāriṣādvika*.¹ It is probable that in the actual practice of the theatre the duties assigned by the treatises to the *sthāpaka* were all performed by the *sūtradhāra*.² At the end of the *nāṇḍī* there is a dialogue between the manager and some actor complimenting the audience on their critical ability and ending by introducing one of the characters of the play, after which the action goes on with regular divisions into acts and scenes. Scenes are marked by the exit of one person and the entrance of another, as on the Classical and the French stage, and the stage is never left empty until the end of the act. Between the acts a connecting scene called *viṣkambhaka* is often introduced, in which occurrences that have taken place since the preceding act are explained. The theory of the unity of time, place, and action, which played so important a part in the Greek drama, appears in rather a modified form in India. The time of the action is supposed to be the same as that occupied in the performance, or else to fall within twenty-four hours. But this rule is not always observed, and we find in the *Uttararāmacarita* of Bhavabhūti a lapse of twelve years between the first and second acts. Unity of place is not strictly observed, and journeys are often made, sometimes even through the air in celestial cars.

As to the stage-setting and decoration very little is yet known. Special buildings for the presentation of plays are described in the *Nāṭyaśāstra*,³ but it is probable that dramas were usually given in a hall (*saṃgīta-śālā* 'concert-room') of the palace. Behind the stage, which occupied a quarter of the whole hall,⁴ was a curtain divided in the middle, and behind that again was the greenroom (*neṣṭhā*) whence the actors came on the stage. The greenroom had an entrance from the outside 'separate from the entrance for the audience.'⁵ Scenery and

¹ DR. 3. 3; SD. 283.

² But Lanman believes with Konow that the *Kurpūramāñjarī* of Rājaśekhara shows the *sthāpaka* in action. See the edition and translation of the play by Konow and Lanman, pp. 196, 223, note 8.

³ NS. 2. 1 seq. See also Bloch, ZDMG. 58 (1904), pp. 455-457.

⁴ NS. 2. 37.

⁵ NS. 2. 85.

decoration were apparently very simple and much was left to the imagination. Elaborate directions for gestures, pantomime, and clothing are given. Thrones, seats, chariots, weapons, and armor were employed, and some sort of mechanical contrivances were perhaps not unknown. We must infer, however, from the frequent use of the word *nāṭayitvā*, 'having gesticulated,' *nāṭayati*, 'mimics, acts as if doing,' as a stage direction, that pantomime and gesticulation were largely resorted to for filling out the deficiencies of the staging.

The age of the Sanskrit drama may roughly be given as extending from 400 to 1100 A.D. This period does not, of course, include the earliest efforts at dramatic composition, nor take in a large number of late and inferior plays. Very little is known of the earliest dramatists before Kālidāsa, and none of their compositions excepting scattered verses are extant. For example, the poets Bhāsa, Rāmila, Somila (or Saumillaka), and the Kaviputras were well known and popular playwrights among the Hindus of Kālidāsa's time, but our knowledge of them is practically confined to their names.¹

Most students of the Sanskrit drama are of the opinion that the *Mr̥cchakaṭikā*, or 'Clay Cart,' of Śūdraka is the oldest extant Sanskrit play. The arguments in favor of this view are based upon the state of civilization shown in the play, the general style of the drama and the richness and diversity of the Prākṛit dialects employed in its composition. Some scholars, however, whose researches in the Hindu drama entitle them to speak with great authority upon this subject, believe that the play is not earlier than the sixth century of our era, or approximately of the same period as Kālidāsa's dramas. I must confess, nevertheless, that I find myself among the number of those that are inclined to consider it of much earlier date. The question of the authorship of the *Mr̥cchakaṭikā* is also still under discussion. In the prologue the play is stated

¹ See the prologue to Kālidāsa's *Mālavikāgnimitra*, and F. Hall in JASBe. 28 (1859), p. 28 seq., and in the introduction to his *Vāsavadattā*, pp. 14-15.

to be the production of King Śūdraka, but not all kings are authors, and it is thought that in this case, as probably in others, the real author, like a wise courtier, may have attributed his work to his royal master in order to gain favor. Many of the rulers of ancient India delighted in playing the part of patrons of art and literature; Śūdraka may well have been one of these. Professor Pischel, after a careful study of the material, thinks that the real author was a poet named Daṇḍin. However that may be, there is no question that the *Mr̥cchakaṭikā* is in many respects the most human of all the Sanskrit plays. There is something strikingly Shaksperian in the skilful drawing of the characters, the energy and life of the large number of personages in the play, and in the directness and clearness of the plot itself. It is a ten-act *prakarana*, or comedy of middle-class life, and the scene is laid in the city of Ujjain. The subject of the plot is the love and marriage of Carudatta, a brahman merchant reduced to poverty by his generosity, and Vasantasenā, a rich courtesan. In the third act there is a long and humorous account of a burglary in which stealing is treated as an art or science provided with rules and conventional procedure. The chief value of the *Mr̥cchakaṭikā*, aside from its interest as a drama, lies in the graphic picture it presents of a very interesting phase of everyday life in ancient India. The elaborate description of the heroine's palace in the fourth act gives us a glimpse of what was considered luxury in those days. The name 'Clay Cart' is taken from an episode in the sixth act, which leads to the finding of the heroine's jewels in the terra cotta cart of the hero's little son and to their use as circumstantial evidence in a trial. This complicates the plot until all is resolved in the *dénouement*.

The greatest name in Sanskrit literature is that of Kālidāsa who lived at the court of Ujjain, probably about the first half of the sixth century of our era, although his date is not settled and the question is still a mooted one. He is the author of three plays, *Śakuntalā*, *Vikramorvaśī*, and *Mālavikāgnimitra*. The first two of these compositions reach the highest level attained by the Hindu dramatists and

win for their author a place among the greater poets of the world. Their richness of fancy and appreciation of nature, added to the beauty of poetic technique and choice of language, have never been equaled in India, and bear favorable comparison with the dramas of any nation.

The play of *Śakuntalā* has been known in Europe since its translation by Sir William Jones in 1789, by which work that great Orientalist really introduced Sanskrit poetry to the West and started the study of Hindu literature. The play is a *nāṭaka*, or heroic comedy, of seven acts, and its plot is drawn from the first book of the *Mahābhārata*. The subject of the drama is the love of King Duṣyanta for Śakuntalā, their separation by accident, and their ultimate reunion in the presence of their son after the lapse of some years. The importance of this play lies not only in the fact that it is the most perfect Sanskrit drama extant, but also in the fact that its great literary merit, as was evident from Sir William's translation, aroused a widespread interest in the literature of India throughout Europe. It was enthusiastically received by the followers of the Romantic School and exercised a genuine influence upon them. Jones's English version was soon rendered into other languages, and independent translations from the original Sanskrit have since been made into almost all the tongues of Europe, so that I am able to record versions and adaptations of the play in English, German, French, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Danish, Swedish, Icelandic, Russian, Polish, Hungarian, and Bohemian.

Kālidāsa's other important play is the *Vikramorvaśī*. It was first translated into English into 1827 by Horace Hayman Wilson, a scholar who devoted a great part of his life to the study of the Sanskrit drama, and whose 'Select Specimens of the Theatre of the Hindus' is a standard work even to-day. Later investigations have rendered some of his views antiquated, but his book remained for years the only work upon the Sanskrit drama as a whole, until the appearance, in 1890, of Sylvain Lévi's admirable and scholarly treatise, *Le Théâtre indien*, a work indispensable to students. The plot of the *Vikramorvaśī* is briefly as

follows: King Purūravas rescues the nymph Urvaśī, who has been carried away by the demons, and his heroism wins her love. The lovers become separated by accident, but after various vicissitudes are reunited in the presence of their son when the latter is about twelve years old.

The third play of Kālidāsa, entitled *Mālavikāgnimitra*, or 'King Agnimitra's Love for Mālavikā,' is a conventional drama of harem intrigue at the court, and is decidedly inferior to the author's other two plays. So marked is this inferiority that some scholars have even gone so far as to question its right to bear Kālidāsa's name.

We now come to an interesting group of three plays ascribed to Harṣadeva, king of northern India, which have been the object of much discussion. As in the case of the **Harṣadeva.** *Mr̥cchakaṭikā*, it is probable that they were the work of some poet who, to curry favor, ascribed their authorship to that famous patron of art and literature, Harṣadeva. These three plays are *Ratnāvalī*, *Priyadarśikā*, and *Nāgānanda*. The first two are dramas of harem intrigue and court life, composed, it is true, upon conventional lines, but showing some ingenuity in the manipulation of plot and the invention of incident. In the *Ratnāvalī*, or 'Jewel Necklace,' the subject is the story of the loves of Vatsa, or Udayana, king of Kauśāmbī, and Sāgarikā, an attendant of his wife, queen Vāsavadattā, who ultimately is discovered, by a necklace she wears, to be Ratnāvalī, princess of Ceylon, who had been shipwrecked and had found her way to Vatsa's court. The characters are clearly defined and not mere puppets, as in the case of some dramas. The poetical part is rather conventional, but there are several pretty lines descriptive of natural scenery, moonrise, and the like. The drama *Priyadarśikā*, named after its heroine, is much the same sort of play, but not so good. The lack of a good critical edition and English translation of this play has made it difficult for students, but this lack is soon to be overcome, and a translation by G. K. S. Nariman, with an introductory memoir from the pen of Professor Jackson, will soon be ready. The third play, *Nāgānanda*, 'Joy of the Serpents,' is in some respects quite unique. It is a highly-colored melodrama with a

pronounced Buddhistic tendency, as Buddha is invoked in the *nāndī*, and the hero himself is a Buddhist. In this respect the *Nāgānanda* stands alone among the extant Sanskrit plays, although we know that there were other Buddhist dramas which have not been preserved. Such was the *Lokānanda* of Candragomin, of which there is a Tibetan translation. The *Nāgarāja* and *Śānticarita* are, perhaps, imitations of the *Nāgānanda* or even identical with it. In the *Avadānaśataka* (75) there is a record of the representation of a Buddhist drama, according to Oldenburg.¹ Several Jain plays are also known.²

The dramatist Bhavabhūti, who lived during the first half of the eighth century, was a native of Vidarbha, the Province of Berar, in south-central India, and he wrote under the protection of king Yaśovarman of Kanauj. He is the author of three plays, the *Mālatīmādhava*, *Mahāvīracarita*, and *Uttararāmacarita*, which are distinguished by great poetic beauty and feeling, exquisite verse, polished style, but little humor or wit (the jester being absent from all), and only moderate dramatic power. They are, perhaps, dramatic poems rather than dramas. Bhavabhūti's home in the mountain regions of south-central India doubtless gave him a love of the grand and titanic aspects of nature instead of the mild and gentle phases described by the other Hindu authors. His characters have much grace and tenderness and also possess energy and life. His most popular play is the ten act *prakaraṇa*, or melo-drama, *Mālatī-mādhava*, the scene of which is laid in Ujjain. It is the story of the love of Mālatī, daughter of a cabinet minister, and Mādhava, a young student. This charming play is often called the *Romeo and Juliet* of India, but it has a happy ending, as all Sanskrit plays must have. The whole drama is a succession of contrasted situations, first of love and then of the weird incantations of the terrible priestess of Durgā, scenes which are used to heighten the dramatic effect as well as to contribute to

¹ In *Zapiski Vostochnago Otdeleniya Imp. Russkago Arkheologičeskago Obščestva*, 4 (1890), pp. 393-394.

² See Lévi p. 324.

the plot. In the fifth act the scene is laid in the field where the bodies of the dead are burned. The two other plays of Bhavabhūti form a history of the deeds of the hero Rama, and are based on the epic poem *Rāmāyaṇa*. I shall omit a detailed description of these.

The next dramatist, Rājaśekhara, who lived about the year 900 A. D., is the author of four plays which have come down to us. Two of them are much like the comedies of Harṣadeva in construction and subject. These two are the *Viddhaśālabhañjikā*, or 'The Lady of the Statue' and the *Karpūramañjarī*, or 'Camphor Cluster.' They are both dramas of harem and court life. The chief interest of the *Karpūramañjarī*, which has been admirably edited in the Harvard Oriental Series by Dr. Sten Konow with a translation by Professor Lanman, consists in the fact that it renders accessible the only extant example of the kind of drama called *saṭṭaka*. The *saṭṭaka* is nearly the same as the *nāṭikā*, or minor heroic comedy, except that it is composed entirely in Prākṛit. Of the *Viddhaśālabhañjikā* I had hoped to publish a translation, upon which I was engaged, but the pressure of other duties has prevented me, and the work has now been done by my friend and fellow-student, Dr. Louis H. Gray.

One of the few historic plays of India is the *Mudrārākṣasa* by Viśākhadatta. The scene of this elaborate drama is laid in the city of Pāṭaliputra during the reign of Candragupta, or shortly after the invasion of India by Alexander. The time of composition of the play, however, is probably to be placed about the year 1000 A. D. The plot deals with the story of the founding of a new dynasty by Candragupta who had deposed the former ruler. The latter's minister Rākṣasa refuses to recognize the new monarch. Candragupta's minister tries to win Rākṣasa over to his own political plans, which are well conceived, and he at last succeeds. The drama gives us a remarkable picture of the political conditions of the time in which the author has placed its action, centuries before his own.

The *Veṇiśaṃhāra*, or 'Binding of the Braid,' by the playwright Nārāyaṇa Bhaṭṭa, is a six-act drama based on the incident of the *Mahābhārata* in which the Pāṇḍu wife Draupadī is **Nārāyaṇa Bhaṭṭa.** dragged by the hair into the assembly and outrageously exposed before the Kurus. The play is written in exact accordance with the rules of text-books and largely for that reason it has always been a favorite in India.

An admirable but less known drama is the *Caṇḍakaūsika* by Kṣemīśvara, whose date is uncertain. This play presents a vivid picture of the workings of a curse uttered **Kṣemīśvara.** by the angry priest Kauśika against an upright king who had innocently offended him. The king forfeits his realm and loses his wife and child, the latter by death and his consort by her being sold into slavery. Though tried to the utmost, the Job-like patience of the righteous monarch never fails, and in the end he has his wife, his son, and his kingdom restored to him by divine intervention, so that all ends in happiness.

In the eleventh century was composed a dramatic monstrosity, the huge *Mahānāṭaka*, ascribed to Hanuman, the monkey-king.

It has fourteen acts in one recension and ten in the other, and thus violates the rule which requires that no drama shall exceed ten acts in length. It is quite without interest to students of literature except as a curiosity. **The Mahānāṭaka.**

The tenth and eleventh centuries in India witnessed a renewed interest in the dramatic art, and to that time belong many other

plays which must be omitted here on account of **Kṛṣṇamiśra.** lack of space. One, however, which must be mentioned is the *Prabodhacandrodaya*, or 'Rise of the Moon of Intellect,' an allegorical drama by the poet Kṛṣṇamiśra. The characters in this play, as in the old English Moralities, are symbolical figures and personified abstract ideas, and it is indeed remarkable that with such subject matter the author should have succeeded in producing a drama of so much real merit. The plot is as follows: The wicked King Error is the ruler of the city of Benares. He is surrounded by his followers, the Follies and Vices, while the good King Reason and his followers, Religion

and the Virtues, have been sent into exile. In accordance with a prophecy, Reason will at some time marry Revelation, and the fruit of that union will be True Knowledge, who will overthrow the power of King Error. The plot recounts the vicissitudes of the struggle and the final triumph of good.

The *Samkalpasūryodaya* of Veñkaṭanātha and the *Caitanya-candrodaya* of Kavikarṇapūra who wrote about the middle of the sixteenth century are obvious imitations of the *Prabodhacandrodaya* and have as dramatis personae almost the same characters.

Of the later history of the Sanskrit drama it is not necessary to write at length. It has had a continuous existence from the period of the greatest works down to the present time.¹ The later plays, although written in exact accordance with the rules of Hindu dramaturgy, are for the most part lacking in interest and action.

Later Plays.

¹ Wilson in 1827 gave the names of 60 Sanskrit plays, Lévi in 1890 was able to increase the number of titles known to 372, and the present bibliography lists over 500 separate productions.

ABBREVIATIONS

- A₁, A₂, A₃. = Aufrecht, T., *Catalogus Catalogorum*. Pts. 1, 2, 3. Leipzig, 1896-1903.
- Cat. Mack. Coll. = The Mackenzie Collection. A descriptive catalogue of the Oriental Manuscripts, by H. H. Wilson, 2° ed., Madras, 1882.
- CBMMS. = Catalogue of the Sanskrit Manuscripts in the British Museum, Cecil Bendall. London, 1902.
- CS. = Sanskrit Manuscripts in the Calcutta Sanskrit College, by Śāstri and Gui, no. 18, Calcutta, 1903.
- DR. = Daśarūpa, edited by F. Hall, Calcutta, 1865.
- Ep. Ind. = Epigraphia Indica.
- Garbe = Verzeichniss der indischen Handschriften der königlichen Universität zu Tübingen, von Richard Garbe, Tübingen, 1899.
- H_z.3. = Reports on Sanskrit Manuscripts in Southern India, by E. Hultzsch, no. 3, Madras, 1905.
- IA. = Indian Antiquary.
- JA. = Journal Asiatique.
- JAOS. = Journal of the American Oriental Society.
- JASBe. = Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.
- JRAS. = Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society.
- JRASBo. = Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay Branch.
- L. = Lévi, Sylvain, *Le Théâtre indien*, Paris, 1890.
- NS. = Nāṭyaśāstra, edited by Śivadatta and Parab, Bombay, 1894. Cf. also the edition of Grosset, Paris, 1898.
- RS. = Rasārṇavasudhākara by Śiṅgabhūpāla. [A list of works mentioned in this is given in SRep. p. 10]

- SCBen. = Sanskrit, Jain, and Hindi Manuscripts in the Sanskrit College, Benares. Allahabad, 1902.
- SD. = Sāhityadarpaṇa, edited and translated by Ballantyne and Mitra. Calcutta, 1875, 2 vols. [The references are to sections.]
- SRep. = Report on a Search for Sanskrit and Tamil Manuscripts for 1896-7, by M. S. Sastri. Madras, 1898.
- TT. = Catalogue of two collections of Sanskrit Manuscripts preserved in the India Office Library. Compiled by C. H. Tawney and F. W. Thomas. London, 1903.
- Weber = Handschriften-Verzeichnisse der königlichen Bibliothek, Bd. 1. Verzeichniss der Sanskrit-Handschriften, von A. Weber. Berlin, 1853.
- Wilson = Select Specimens of the Theatre of the Hindus. London, 1871, 2 vols.
- WZKM. = Wiener Zeitschrift für die Kunde des Morgenlandes.
- ZDMG. = Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft.

GENERAL WORKS ON THE SANSKRIT DRAMA

I. HINDU WORKS ON DRAMATICS.

Abhinayadarpaṇa A 1. p. 24 = 4 Mss.

Bharata.

Nāṭyaśāstra. *Manuscripts.* A 1. p. 284 = 3 Mss. ; A 2. p. 61 = 1 Ms. and 1 Com. ; A 3. p. 61.

Text Editions. Nāṭyaśāstra. Edited by Śivadatta and Parab. Bombay, 1894, pp. 3 + 447. Kāvya-mālā, no. 42.

Nāṭyaśāstra. Traité de Bharata sur le théâtre. Texte Sanskrit. Édition critique. Avec une introduction, les variantes tirées de quatre manuscrits, une table analytique et des notes par Joanny Grosset. Précédée d'une préface de Paul Regnaud. Tome I. Première partie = Annales de l'Université de Lyon. fasc. 40, Paris, 1898, pp. 12 + 27 + 296.

Nāṭyaśāstra, adhyāyas 18, 19, 20, 34. Published by F. Hall in his edition of the Daśarūpa, Calcutta, 1865, pp. 199-241.

Contribution à l'étude de la musique hindoue par J. Grosset. Paris, 1888, pp. 91. In Bibliothèque de la Faculté des Lettres de Lyon, vol. 6. [Text of bk. 28 of the Nāṭyaśāstra with translation and notes.]

Le 17^{me} chapitre du Bhāratiya Nāṭyaśāstra intitulé Vāg-Abhinaya, publié pour la première fois par P. Regnaud. In Annales du Musée Guimet, 1 (1880), pp. 85-99.

La Métrique de Bharata. Text Sanscrit de deux chapitres du Nāṭya-śāstra, publié pour la première fois et suivi d'une interprétation française par Paul Regnaud. In Annales du Musée Guimet, 2 (1881), pp. 63-130. [End of chapter 15 and chapter 16.]

Nāṭyaśāstra. Sixth and seventh chapters, edited with notes and variants by Paul Regnaud, in his Rhétorique Sanskrite, Paris, 1884, part 2, pp. 1-42.

Criticism. Nāṭyaśāstra. Traité sur le théâtre publié par J.

Grosset. Préface (par P. Regnaud) et introduction. Lyon, 1897, pp. 40.

Dhruva, H. H., Nāṭyaśāstra, or the Indian dramatics. In As. Quart. Rev. 2 (1896), pp. 349-359.

Dhanamjaya.

Daśarūpa. *Manuscripts*. A 1. pp. 247-248 = 16 Mss. and 1 Com.; by Dhanika 9, by Nṛsiṃha Bhaṭṭa 1, by Pāṇi 1; A 2. p. 53 = 7 Mss. and Com. by Kṛavirāma 1, by Dhanika 7, by Devapāṇi 1.

Text Editions. Daśarūpa or Hindu canons of dramaturgy, with the exposition of Dhanika, the Avaloka. Edited by F. Hall. Calcutta, 1865, pp. 39 + 241. In Bibl. Indica.

Daśarūpa with the commentary of Dhanika. Edited by J. Vidyāsāgara. Calcutta, 1878, pp. 230.

Daśarūpa. With the commentary of Dhanika. Edited by K. P. Parab. Bombay, 1897, pp. 153.

Hastamuktāvali A 1. p. 764.

Nandin Abhinayadarpaṇa A 1. p. 24 = 7 Mss.; A 3. p. 6 = 3 Mss.

Idem Abhinayadarpaṇa. Poona, 1874.

Nāṭakacandrikā A 2. p. 61.

Nāṭakalakṣaṇa A 2. p. 61.

Nāṭakarātnakośa cf. A 1. p. 284.

Nāṭakāvātāra cf. A 1. p. 284.

Nāṭasūtra (?) cf. A 1. p. 284.

Nāṭyadarpaṇa cf. A 1. p. 284.

Nāṭyalakṣaṇa A 1. p. 284.

Nāṭyalōcana A 3. p. 61.

Nāṭyaśāstra A 1. p. 284.

Puṇḍarīka Nāṭakalakṣaṇa A 1. p. 284.

Rūpa Gosvāmin Nāṭakacandrikā alaṃkāra A 1. p. 284 = 2 Mss.; A 2. p. 207.

Rāmacandra Nāṭyadarpaṇa A 3. p. 61.

Śiṅgadharaṇīśa Nāṭakaparibhāṣā A 1. p. 284; A 2. p. 61.

Śrīkaṇṭhaka Rasakaumudī Nāṭyaśāstre A 1. p. 494.

Sundaramiśra (1613) *Nāṭyapradīpa* mentioned in DR. intr. p. 1.

Trilocanādītya *Nāṭyalocana* A 1. p. 284 = 2 Mss. and 1 Com.

Tryambaka *Nāṭakadīpa* A 1. p. 284 = 1 Ms. and 3 Com. ; by Rāmakṛṣṇa 1.

Vasantarāja *Nāṭyaśāstra* mentioned by Mallinātha on Śiśu-pālavadhā 2. 8 ; cf. A 1. pp. 284, 556.

Viśvanātha Kavirāja.

Sāhityadarpaṇa. *Manuscripts*. A 1. p. 715 = 21 Mss. and 4 Com. ; by Mathurānātha Śukla 1, by Rāmacaraṇa 7 ; A 2. pp. 171, 233 = 3 Mss. and Com. by Anantadāsa 1, by Rāmacaraṇa 2 ; A 3. p. 148 = 5 Mss. and Com. by Rāmacaraṇa 2 ; Hz. 3. 1750.

Text Editions. *Sāhityadarpaṇa*. Edited by Nātha Rāma. Calcutta, 1828.

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NAMES OF AUTHORS AND TITLES OF THEIR WORKS.

A

Abhijñānaśakuntalā *see* Kālidāsa.

Abhinavagupta, a dramatic critic, mentioned in SD. 506.

Abhinavarāghavānanda *see* Maṇika.

Abhirāmamaṇi *see* Sundara Miśra.

Adbhutadarpaṇa *see* Mahādeva.

Adbhutarāghava *see* Vanamāli.

Adbhutaraṅga prahasana A 1. p. 8.

Adbhutārṇava *see* Kavibhūṣaṇa.

Aditikuṇḍalāharaṇa *see* Kādamba.

Ahalyāsamkrandana A 1. p. 37.

Aindavānanda *see* Rāmacandra Kavi.

Ambālā *see* Varadācārya.

Ambikādatta Vyāsa Sāmavata, an original drama in six acts on the Paurāṇik legend of Sāmavān. Preceded by an essay on the dramatic art and accompanied by short notes by Babunandana and followed by a Prākṛit-Sanskrit glossary. Bankipur, 1888, pp. 19 + 139 + 14.

Ammāl Vedāntavilāsa A 1. p. 29.

Amogharāghava mentioned in RS.

Amṛtacandra Sūri Samayasāra L. app. p. 81.

Amṛtodaya A 1. p. 29.

Amṛtodaya *see* Gokulanātha.

Ānandadhara Mādhavānala A 1. p. 450 = 2 Mss.; A3. p. 97.

Ānandakośa prahasana mentioned in RS.

Ānandalatikā *see* Kṛṣṇanātha.

Ānandarāghava *see* Cūḍāmaṇi.

Ānandarāya *see* Vedakavisvāmin.

Ānandarāya Makhin, son of Nārāyaṇa or Nṛsiṃharāya (A 2. p. 9), wrote about 1780, Jivānandana A 2. p. 201.

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Idem Vidyāpariṇayana. Edited by Śivadatta and Parab.

Bombay, 1893, pp. 3 + 88. Kāvya-mālā, no. 39.

Ānandasundarī saṭṭaka A 1. p. 49.

Ānandasundarī *see* **Ghanaśyāma**.

Ānandatilaka bhāṇa A 1. p. 46.

Anaṅgabrahmavidyāvilāsa *see* **Varadācārya**.

Anaṅgajivana *see* **Varada**.

Anaṅgalatikā L. app. p. 73.

Anaṅgalekhā mentioned in Alaṃkāravimarśinī.

Anaṅgamaṅgala *see* **Sundara Kavi**.

Anaṅgasamjivana *see* **Varada**.

Anaṅgasarvasva *see* **Lakṣmīrṣiṃha**.

Anaṅgavijaya *see* **Jagannātha Paṇḍita**.

Anantadeva, son of Āpadeva, Kṛṣṇabhakticandrikā A 1. p.

121 = 9 Mss. ; A 2. p. 28 = 3 Mss. ; A 3. p. 27 = 4

Mss.

Idem Kṛṣṇabhakticandrikā, a short drama in 177 verses with

prose interspersed. Poona, 1878-88. In Kāvyaetiḥāsa-

saṃgraha, 4, nos. 10-12.

Anantarāma Svānubhūtyabhidha A 1. p. 752.

Anargharāghava *see* **Murāri**.

Aṅgada *see* **Bhūbhṭa**.

Añjanāpavanamjaya *see* **Hastimalla**.

Antaravyākaraṇa *see* **Kṛṣṇānanda**.

Anutāpāṅka quoted in SD. 481.

Appāśāstrin Lavalipariṇaya A 1. p. 543.

Idem Sārasvatādarśa A 1. p. 714.

Appayya Dikṣita Vasumaticitrasenāvilāsa A 1. p. 557.

Arjunarāja *see* **Hastimallasena**.

Aruṇagirinātha Yogānanda prahasana A 1. p. 481 ; A 2. p.

177 = 2 Mss. ; A 3. p. 151. This play is called in A 2.

Somavalliyogānanda.

Aśvamedha *see* **Sumatijitāmitramalladeva**.

Atandracandrika *see* **Jagannātha and Vidyānidhi**.

Atirātrayājin (16th century) Kuśakumudvatiya A 1. p. 113.

B

Badhyaśilā *see* Vadhyaśilā.

Balabhārata *see* Rājasekhara.

Balacarita quoted in SD. 346.

Bāla Kavi Gairvanivijaya. The triumph of Sanskrit. A short allegorical play, referring to the foundation of Sanskrit schools in Travancore. Palghat, 1890, pp. 12.

Bālakṛṣṇa Muditarāghava A 2. p. 106.

Balarāmāyaṇa *see* Rājasekhara.

Bālivadha preṅkhaṇa mentioned in SD. 547.

Bāṇa Bhaṭṭa (7th century), son of Citrabhānu.

Mukutaṭaḍḍitaka mentioned by Caṇḍapāla on Damayantikāvya (p. 227). Cf. L. app. p. 78.

Pārvatipariṇaya. *Manuscripts*. A 1. p. 336 = 13 Mss.; A 3. p. 72; Hz. 3. 1849.

Text Editions. Pārvatipariṇaya. Herausgegeben von Prof. K. Glaser. In Sitzungsab. der kais. Akad. der Wiss. (zu Wien), 104 (1883), pp. 578–612.

Pārvatipariṇaya. Edited by M. R. Telang. Bombay, 1892, pp. 48.

Pārvatipariṇaya. Edited with commentary, notes, and translation by T. R. Ratnam Aiyar. Kumbhakonam, 1898, pp. 214.

Translations. Parvati's Hochzeit. Ein indisches Schauspiel übersetzt von Dr. K. Glaser. (Separatabdruck aus dem Jahresbericht des K. K. Staats-Gymnasiums in Trieste, 1886, pp. 9 + 38.)

Pārvatī Pariṇaya, translated from Sanskrit into Marathi by P. B. Godbole. Poona, 1869; new ed., revised by V. P. Shāstri, Bombay, 1872, pp. 160.

Criticism. Glaser, K. Über Bāṇa's Pārvatipariṇaya. In Sitzungsab. der kais. Akad. der Wiss. (zu Wien), 104 (1883), pp. 575–664. [Cf. also the review by Fritze, in Literatur-Blatt für Orientalische Philologie, 1 (1884), pp. 184–185.]

Telang, K. T. The Pārvatīpariṇaya of Bāṇa. In IA. 3 (1874), pp. 219-221.

Bāṇa Bhaṭṭa Sarvacarita A 1. p. 701.

Bhagavadabjaka quoted in Rucipati's commentary on the Anargharāghava of Murāri (ed. of Durgāprasāda and Parab, p. 7).

Bhagavadajjukā prahasana mentioned in RS.

Bhagavantarāya Rāghavābhyaudaya A 2. p. 117.

Bhāgavata Kṛṣṇakavi Śarmiṣṭhāyayāti A 1. p. 638.

Bhaimīpariṇaya A 1. p. 416 = 9 Mss. and 1 Com.

Bhaimīpariṇaya *see* **Ratnakheṭa**, **Śaṭhakopācārya**, and **Veṅkaṭācārya**.

Bhairavaprādurbhāva L. app. p. 78.

Bhānumatīpariṇaya (?) L. app. p. 78 (but cf. A 1. p. 405).

Bhānuprabandha *see* **Veṅkaṭeśa**.

Bharadvāja Kāleyakutūhala prahasana A 1. p. 396.

Idem Kāleyakutūhala. Poona, 1882, pp. 32. In Kāvyaeti-hāsasaṃgraha, 5, nos. 2-5.

Bharatarāja *see* **Hastimallasena**.

Bharṭṛharinirveda *see* **Harihara**.

Bharṭṛmeṇṭha, a Kashmirian playwright of the sixth century (cf. A 1. p. 397).

Bhāsa Svapnavāsavadattā, mentioned in prologue to Māla-vikāgnimitra of Kālidāsa. Cf. F. Hall, Fragments of three early Hindu dramatists, in JASBe. 28 (1859), pp. 28-30.

Bhāskara Unmattarāghava A 1. p. 66.

Idem Unmattarāghava. A drama in prose and verse in one act, on the story of Rāma. Bombay, 1889, pp. 3 + 16. Kāvya-mālā, no. 17. [Reprinted from an edition published in Palamanair by S. S. Śāstri.]

Bhaṭṭa Nārāyaṇa *see* **Nārāyaṇa**.

Bhavabhūti (end of seventh century).

Mahāvīracarita. *Manuscripts*. A 1. p. 443 = 29 Mss. and 3

Com. ; by Ātmārāma 1, by Virarāghava 1 ; A 2. pp. 102, 217 = 7 Mss. and Com. by Virarāghava 2 ; CS. 242 ; Hz. 3. 1575 ; IO. 7. 4135, 4136. Analyzed by Wilson, 2, pp. 323-334.

Text Editions. Mahāvīracarita, or the history of Rama, edited by F. H. Trithen. London, 1848, pp. 4 + 147.

Mahāvīracarita. Edited by T. Tarkavācaspati with occasional glosses. Calcutta, 1857, pp. 2 + 120.

Mahāvīracarita. Edited with notes by J. Vidyāsāgara. Calcutta, 1873, pp. 142.

Mahāvīracarita. Edited by Anundoram Borooah, with a Sanskrit commentary and a Sanskrit-English glossary. Calcutta and London, 1877, pp. 13 + 310.

Mahāvīracarita, edited with various readings and notes in Sanskrit by S. G. Jyotishi. Poona, 1887, pp. 135 + 29.

Mahāvīracarita, with the commentary of Virarāghava, edited by T. R. Ratnam Aiyar, S. Rangachariar, and K. P. Parab. 1° ed., Bombay, 1892, pp. 260 ; 2° ed., 1901, pp. 260.

Mahāvīracarita, a Sanskrit drama, with the commentaries of Lakṣmaṇa Sūri. New ed., Madras, 1904, pp. 270.

Translations. Mahāvīracarita. The Adventures of the Great Hero Rāma. An Indian Drama in seven acts. Translated into English prose from the Sanskrit by John Pickford. London, 1871, pp. 16 + 172. Reprinted 1892, pp. 20 + 172.

Mālatīmādhava prakaraṇa. *Manuscripts.* A 1. p. 453 = 62 Mss. and Com. by Jagaddhara 11, by Tripurāri Sūri 10, by Mānāṅka 3, by Rāghava Bhaṭṭa 1, a condensed version by Maithila Śarman 1 ; A 2. p. 104 = 7 Mss. and Com. by Jagaddhara 1, by Tripurāri 1, by Nārāyaṇa 1, Prakṛtachāyā 1 ; CS. 243, 244 ; IO. 7. 4125, 4126, 4127, 4128, 4129, 4130 ; TT. 61 ; Com. by Jagaddhara, SCBen. 430, IO. 7. 4130, 4131, 4132 ; Com. by Mānāṅka, IO. 7. 4130, 4133 ; condensed version by Maithila Śarman, IO. 7. 4134.

Text Editions. Mālatīmādhava, with a commentary of the. Prakṛit passages. Calcutta, 1830, pp. 175.

- Malatimadhavae fabulae actus primus cum variis lectionibus
edidit C. Lassen. Bonn, 1832, pp. 48.
- Malatimādhava, with a translation of the Prākṛit passages, edited
by K. C. Dutt. Calcutta, 1866, pp. 148.
- Mālatimādhava, with the commentary of Jagaddhara, edited with
notes, critical and explanatory, by R. G. Bhandarkar. Bom-
bay, 1876, pp. 399 + 76. Bombay Sanskrit Series, no. 15.
- Malatimādhava, edited with a commentary by J. Vidyāsāgara.
Calcutta, 1876, pp. 185.
- Mālatimādhava, with the commentary of Tripurārisūri called
Bhāvapradīpika, in Telugu. Madras, 1883, pp. 176 + 128.
- Mālatimādhava. Saṭika. Part 1. Calcutta, 1886, pp. 60.
- Mālatimādhava, with the commentary of Jagaddhara, edited with
an interpretation of the Prākṛit passages by Bhuvanacandra
Vasāka. Calcutta, 1886, pp. 317.
- Mālatimādhava, with the commentaries of Tripurāri and Jagad-
dhara, edited by M. R. Telang. 1° ed., Bombay, 1892, pp.
402; 2° ed., 1900, pp. 402.
- Translations.* A. English. Malati and Madhava, or the Stolen
Marriage, translated by Wilson, 2, pp. 1-123.
- B. French. Madhava et Malati. Drame traduit du sanscrit et
du prākrit par G. Strehly, précédé d'une préface par A. Ber-
gaigne. Paris, 1885, pp. 12 + 274. Bibl. Orient. Elzévir,
no. 42.
- C. German. Malatimadhava, ein indisches drama von Bha-
vabhūti. Zum ersten Male aus dem Original ins Deutsche
übersetzt von Ludwig Fritze. Leipzig, 1883, pp. 125.
- D. Dutch. Malati en Madhava. Een indisch drama vertaald
en verkort door P. A. S. van Limburg Brouwer. In
Tijdspiegel, 1871, i, 418.
- E. Bengali. Malatee Mudhaba, a comedy of Bhuvabhootee.
Translated into Bengalee from the original Sanskrit, by K.
P. Sing. Calcutta, 1859.
- F. Marathi. Mālatimādhava. Translated into Marathi by K.
S. Rajvade and revised by Chiplonkar. Bombay, 1861,
pp. 152.

Uttararāmacarita. Manuscripts. A 1. p. 63 = 67 Mss. and 3 Com.; Bhāvārthadīpikā 1, by Nārāyaṇa 7, by Rāghavācārya 3, by Virarāghava 1; A 2. p. 190 = 2 Mss. and Com. by Nārāyaṇa 1; A 3. p. 14 = 5 Mss. and Com. by Abhirāma 1; CS. 219; Hz. 3. 1607; Com. by Ghanaśyāma, Hz. 3. 1600; Com. by Nārāyaṇa, CS. 220, SCBen. 81, IO. 7. 4137.

Text Editions. *Uttararāmacarita*, with a commentary explanatory of the Prākṛit passages. Calcutta, 1831, pp. 132.

Uttararāmacarita. Edited, at the request of [and with a preface by] E. B. Cowell, by Premacandra Tarkabagisa. With a short commentary. Calcutta, 1862, pp. 181.

Uttararāmacarita, edited with commentary by Tarakumara Cakravartī. With a preface by B. P. Majumdar. Calcutta, 1870, pp. 208.

Uttararāmacarita. Edited with Sanskrit notes by Iśvaracandra Vidyāsāgara. 3^o ed. (?), Calcutta, 1876, pp. 15 + 246.

Uttararāmacarita, with a commentary called Bhāvabodhi by Ramacandra Budhendra. Madras, 1881. [In Grantha characters.]

Uttararāmacarita, with extracts from two Sanskrit commentaries and notes in English by K. B. Mande. Poona, 1881, pp. 75 + 17.

Uttararāmacarita. Edited by J. Vidyāsāgara. 1^o ed., Calcutta, 1881; 2^o ed., 1889, pp. 268.

Uttararāmacarita, edited with copious Sanskrit and English notes by S. G. Bhanap. 1^o ed., Bombay, 1888, pp. 212; 2^o ed., 1893, pp. 218.

Uttararāmacarita, with Sanskrit commentary by Pandit B. S. Ghate, together with a close English translation and notes by V. S. Patvardhan. Nagpur, 1895, 12 + 192 + 47.

Uttararāmacarita. With the commentary of Virarāghava. Edited by T. R. Ratnam Aiyar and K. P. Parab. 1^o ed., Bombay, 1899, pp. 174; 2^o ed., 1903, pp. 174.

Uttararāmacarita. Sanskrit text with a commentary by Lakṣmaṇa Sūri. Kumbhakonam, 1900, pp. 209.

Translations. A. English. *Uttararāmacarita.* Translated by Wilson, 1, pp. 275-384.

- Uttararāmacarita, a literal translation from the original Sanskrit by H. Mukhopadhyaya. Calcutta, 1871, pp. 84.
- Uttararāmacarita. Translated into English by C. H. Tawney. 1° ed., Calcutta, 1871, pp. 81; 2° ed., 1874, pp. 101.
- Uttararāmacarita. An English Translation by K. K. Bhattacharya. Calcutta, 1891, pp. 142.
- B. French Le Dénouement de l'histoire de Rama, Outtara Rama Charita, drame de Bhavabhūti, traduit avec une introduction sur la vie et les oeuvres de ce poète par F. Nève. Brussels and Paris, 1880.
- C. Hindi. Uttar Ram Carita, by L. Sita Rāma. Allahabad, 1899, pp. 96. Our Ancient Theatre, no. 2.
- D. Tamil. Kusulava nātaka by Binadhitten, a translation of the Uttararāmacarita, Cat. Mack. Coll. p. 218.
- General Criticism of Bhavabhūti.* Borooah, Anundoram. Bhavabhūti and his Place in Sanskrit Literature. Calcutta, 1878, pp. 64.
- Banerjea, K. M. Bhavabhūti in English Garb. In IA. 1 (1872), pp. 143-147.
- Bhandarkar, R. G. Bhavabhūti's Quotation from the Rāmāyaṇa. In IA. 1 (1873), pp. 123.
- Schuyler, Montgomery, Jr. A Bibliography of the Plays of Bhavabhūti and of Kṛṣṇamiśra. In JAOS. 25 (1904), pp. 189-196.

Bhāvanāpuruṣottama *see* Śrinivāsātīrātrayājīn.

Bhikṣāṭana (?) A 1. p. 412.

Bhīmaṭa Kaliṅjarapati wrote five plays (A 1. p. 413), one of which was Svapnadaśānana.

Bhīmavikrama *see* Mokṣāditya.

Bhojarājasaccarita *or* Bhojasaccarita *see* Vedāntavāgiśa.

Bhūbhṭa Aṅgada A 1. p. 4.

Bilhaṇa, son of Jyeṣṭhakalaśa, (middle of the eleventh century; mentioned in the Rājatarāṅgiṇī, 7. 938) Karṇasundarī nāṭikā A 1. p. 82 = 3 Mss.

Idem Karṇasundarī, a drama in four acts. Edited by Durgā-

prasāda and Parab. Bombay, 1888, pp. 6 + 56. Kāvya-mālā, no. 7.

Idem Karmasundarī, translated into Marathi by V. Śāstri. Bombay, 1891.

Bindumādhava Kampanīpratāpamaṇḍana, a short drama. Poona, 1881-82, pp. 26. In Kāvya-tiḥāsasaṃgraha, 4, no. 12; 5, no. 1.

Bindumatī durmallikā mentioned in SD. 553.

Bṛhannāṭaka, probably the Mahānāṭaka, A 1. p. 376.

Bṛhatsābhadraka prahasana mentioned in RS.

C

Caitanyacandrodaya *see* Kavikarmapūra.

Caṇḍakauśika *see* Kṣemīśvara.

Caṇḍivilāsa *see* Rudraśarman.

Candrābhiṣeka A 1. p. 182 = TT. 64.

Candragomin (7th century) Lokānanda L. app. p. 80. There is a Tibetan translation, according to Lévi, app. p. 56.

Candraka, a playwright mentioned in Rājatarāṅgiṇī 2. 16.

Candrakalā *see* Nārāyaṇa Kavi and Viśvanātha Kavirāja.

Candrakalāpariṇaya *see* Nṛsiṃha Kavi.

Candraprabhā nāṭikā A 1. p. 181 = 3 Mss.; A 2. p. 199.

Candrarekhāvidyādhara A 1. p. 181.

Candraśekhara, father of Viśvanātha, author of the Sāhitya-darpaṇa, Puṣpamālā quoted in SD. 282.

Candraśekhara Rāyaguru, son of Gopinātha, Madhurāniruddha, a drama in eight acts, A 1. p. 426; CS. 241.

Analyzed by Wilson, 2, pp. 396-399.

Idem Mathurānāṭaka A 1. p. 422, probably the same.

Candraśekhara-vilāsa *see* Shahji.

Candravilāsa *see* Gaṅgādhara.

Chalitarāma A 1. p. 192.

Chaṭa Yati (16th century) Vāsantikāpariṇaya A 1. p. 566.

Chāyānāṭaka *see* Viṭṭhala.

Citrabhārata *see* Kṣemendra.

Citravajña *see* Vaidyanātha Vācaspati.

Cittavṛttikalyāṇa *see* Nallādikṣita.

Cokkanātha, son of Tippa (beginning of 18th century), Kāntimatipariṇaya A 1. p. 92.

Idem Rasavilāsa bhāṇa A 2. p. 116.

Cola *see* Varadācārya.

Cūḍamaṇināṭaka A 1. p. 189.

Cūḍamaṇi Śṛṅgārasarvasva bhāṇa quoted in his Kāvya-darpaṇa (cf. A 2. p. 158).

Cūḍamaṇi Dikṣita Ānandarāghava (a drama, A 2. p. 189) A 1. p. 48 = 6 Mss.

Idem Kamalinikalahaṃsa A 1. p. 81 = 12 Mss.; A 2. pp. 15, 191; A 3. p. 18; Hz. 3. 1580.

Idem Rukmīṇikalyāṇa A 1. p. 527 = 4 Mss. and 2 Com.; A 2. p. 123.

D

Dāḍima Bhaṭṭa Liṅgadurbheda A 1. p. 544 (cf. L. app. p. 80).

Dāmacarita *or* Śṛidāmacarita *see* Sāmarāja Dikṣita.

Damaruka *see* Ghanaśyāma.

Dāmodara Kaṃsavadhā A 1. p. 77.

Dāmodara Miśra (redactor of the older recension of the Mahānāṭaka of Hanuman) Vāṇibhūṣaṇa. Edited by Śivadatta and Parab. Bombay, 1895, pp. 7 + 53. Kāvya-mālā, no. 53.

Dānakeli *see* Rūpa Gosvāmin.

Dānakelikaumudī *see* Mahādeva *and* Rūpa Gosvāmin.

Daṇḍin *see* Uddaṇḍin.

Devadurgatī *see* Rāmmoy.

Devīmahādeva ullāpya mentioned in SD. 545.

Dhanaṃjayavijaya (?) SCBen. 266.

Dhanaṃjayavijaya *see* Kāñcanācārya *and* Yaśodhana.

Dharmagupta, son of Rāmadāsa, wrote in 1360, Rāmāṅka nāṭikā A 1. p. 268.

Dharma Paṇḍita *or* Dharmasūri, son of Parvateśvara, Na-

- rakāsuravijaya vyāyoga (also called Narakāsuravadha, Narakāsuradhvaṃsa, or Narakadhvaṃsa) A 1. p. 277 = 8 Mss.; A 2. p. 60 = 5 Mss; IO. 7. 4185.
- Idem* Narakāsuravijaya vyāyoga. 2^o ed., Madras, 1884, pp. 166.
- Dharmarāja** Sabhāpativilāsa A 1. p. 696.
- Dharmavijaya *see* **Śukla Bhūdeva**.
- Dhūrta (= Dhūrtasamāgama) *see* **Jyotirīśvara**.
- Dhūrtacarita prahasana mentioned in SD. 536.
- Dhūrtanartaka *see* **Sāmarāja**.
- Dhūrtasamāgama *see* **Jyotirīśvara**.
- Dhūrtaviḍambana *see* **Maheśvara**.
- Ḍiṇḍima Kavi** Somavalliyogānanda prahasana A 1. p. 736 = 2 Mss.
- Idem* Somavalliyogānanda. Edited by S. P. V. Ranganadhasvami Ayyavaralugaru. Vizagapatam, 1895. Grandha Pradarśani, fasc. 1-2.
- Draupadīpariṇaya *see* **Kṛṣṇa Sūri**.
- Ḍṛgbhavat** Nīlāpariṇaya A 1. p. 302 (cf. L. app. p. 76).
- Dūtāṅgada *see* **Subhāṭa**.

G

- Gairvanivijaya *see* **Bāla Kavi**.
- Gaṅgādhara** (14th century) Candravilāsa A 2. p. 36.
- Idem* Gaṅgādāsapratāpavilāsa or Pratāpavilāsa IO. 7. 4194 (Analyzed).
- Idem* Rāghavābhyudaya A 1. p. 500 = 2 Mss.
- Gaṅgāvataṛaṇa A 3. p. 30.
- Gaurīdigambara *see* **Śaṅkara Miśra**.
- Ghanaśyāma**, son of Mahādeva, (cf. E. Hultzsch, in Hz. 3. pp. ix-xi) Ānandasundarī saṭṭaka Hz. 3. 2142.
- Idem* Damaruka. Com. by Candrasekhara, son of Ghanaśyāma, Hz. 3. 1674.
- Idem* Kumāravijaya A 3. p. 38; Hz. 3. 1682.
- Idem* Madanasamjīvana Hz. 3. 1679.
- Idem* Navagrahacarita Hz. 3. 1571.

Idem Pracaṇḍarāhūdaya. Com., Hz. 3. 1675.

Girvānendra, son of Nilakaṇṭha Dikṣita, Śṛṅgārakośa bhāṇa, mentioned in preface to Patañjalicarita in Kāvya-mālā, no. 51, p. 22.

Gītadigambara *see* **Vaṁśamaṇi**.

Godāpariṇaya *see* **Keśavanātha**.

Godāvaripariṇaya A 1. p. 159. Probably the same as the Godāpariṇaya.

Gokulanātha Amṛtodaya A 1. p. 29; A 3. p. 7.

Idem Amṛtodaya nāṭaka, edited by Śivadatta and Parab. Bombay, 1897, pp. 5 + 73. Kāvya-mālā, no. 59.

Idem Madālasā A 2. p. 97 = 1 Ms. and 1 Com.

Gopāla Bhaṭṭa Śanandagovinda A 1. p. 707 (cf. L. app. p. 81).

Gopāladāsa Pārijātaharaṇa A 1. p. 335 = 2 Mss.

Gopālalilārṇava *see* **Govinda**.

Gopālarāya Śṛiraṅgarāja bhāṇa A 2. p. 160 = 2 Mss.

Idem Śṛṅgāramañjarī bhāṇa A 2. p. 158.

Gopīcandana A 1. p. 163.

Gopīnātha Paṇḍita Kautukasarvasva prahasana A 1. p. 131 = TT. 63; A 3. p. 28. Analyzed by Wilson, 2, pp. 410-412, and by Cappeller in Gurupūjakaumudī, Festgabe für Weber, Leipzig, 1896, pp. 59-62.

Goṣayātrā *see* **Śitalacandra**.

Govardhana, a playwright, DR. intr. p. 30 n.

Govinda Gopālalilārṇava bhāṇa A 1. p. 163.

Idem Vinatānanda vyāyoga A 1. p. 576.

Govinda Kavibhūṣaṇa Samṛddhamādhava A 3. p. 36.

Govindavallabha A 1. p. 169.

Gundarāma Miśrabhāṇa L. app. p. 78.

Gururāmakavi Subhadrādhanaṁjaya A 1. p. 728 = 9 Mss.

H

Hanuman.

Mahānāṭaka. This play exists in two recensions, an older one by Dāmodara, explained by Mohanadāsa, and a more recent one by Madhusūdana.

Manuscripts. A 1. p. 438 = 54 Mss. and 2 Com.; by Candrasekhara 1, by Nārāyaṇa 1, by Balabhadra 4, by Mohanadāsa 11; A 2. pp. 100, 216 = 7 Mss. and Com. by Balabhadra 1, by Mohanadāsa 4; CBMMS. 264, 265; IO. 7. 4145, 4146, 4147, 4148, 4149, 4150; TT. 59; Com. by Mohanadāsa, IO. 7. 4149; Com. by Candrasekhara, IO. 7. 4150. There was a Ms. in the possession of Sir Monier Williams. Analyzed by Wilson, 2, pp. 363-373.

Sītāsvayaṃvara from the Mahānāṭaka A 1. p. 723.

Text Editions. Mahānāṭaka. [An edition in Bengali characters, published before 1840. For the editor cf. JA. 3° series, 13 (1842), p. 510, and Gildemeister, Bibl. Sans., p. 95.]

Mahānāṭaka. A dramatic history of King Rāma. Translated into English and edited by K. K. Bahadur. Calcutta, 1840, 2 pts., pp. 108 + 117.

Mahānāṭaka. Drama on the deeds of Rāma ascribed to Hanuman. Edited in the Bengali version by Išvaracandra and Kālinātha. Calcutta, 1844, pp. 229.

Hanuman-Nāṭaka in Dāmodara's recension. With Mohanadāsa's commentary. 1° ed., Bombay, 1860, pp. 107; 2° ed., 1886, pp. 241.

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Haracāpāropana A 1. p. 754.

Haragaurivivāha *see* Jagajjyotirmalla.

Harakeli *see* Vighraharājadeva.

Hari (Ācārya) Jānakigītā A 3. p. 44.

Haridāsa Harivilāsa bhāṇa A 2. p. 183.

Idem Purañjana A 1. p. 339.

Haridūta chāyānāṭaka A 1. p. 757. Analyzed by Lévi, p. 242.

Harihara, a Maithila, Bhartṛharinirveda A 1. p. 397.

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Hariharānūsaraṇayātrā *see* Nṛsimha Bhaṭṭa.

Harijivana Miśra Vijayapārijāta A 1. p. 570.

Hariścandrayaśaścandracandrikā A 1. p. 761.

Harivilāsa *see* Haridāsa.

Harṣadeva.

Nāgānanda nāṭaka. *Manuscripts.* A 1. p. 283 = 16 Mss. and 1 Com.; by Ātmārāma 1 ; A 2. p. 61 = 3 Mss ; A 3. p. 61 = 3 Mss.; Hz. 3. 1610 ; IO. 7. 4161. Cf. also the preface to Boyd's edition of the Nāgānanda.

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Hastimalla, a Jain, Añjanāpavanaṃjaya L. app. p. 73.

Hastimallasena, a Jain, Arjunarāja A 1. p. 30.

Idem Bharatarāja A 1. p. 396.

Idem Maithilipariṇaya A 1. p. 468.

Idem Megheśvara A 1. p. 466.

Hāsyacūḍamaṇi *see* Vatsarāja.

Hāsyaratnākara mentioned in DR. intr. p. 3c.

Hāsyārṇava *see* Jagadīśvara.

Hṛdayavinoda *see* Kavi Paṇḍita.

I

Indirāpariṇaya A 1. p. 58.

Indirāpariṇaya *see* Virarāghava.

Indumatipariṇaya A 1. p. 59.

J

Jagadīśvara Hāsyārṇava prahasana A 1. p. 766 = 9 Mss. and Com. by Mahendranātha 1; A 2. p. 237; A 3. p. 158; IO. 7. 4191, 4192, 4193 (with an English translation); TT. 62. Analyzed by Wilson, 2, pp. 408-409.

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Jaganmohana L. app. p. 75.

Jagannātha, son of Pītāmbara, Atandracandrika A 1. p. 6 = 2 Mss.; A 2. pp. 2, 186.

Jagannātha Paṇḍita Anaṅgavijaya bhāṣa A 1. p. 12; Hz. 3. 1776.

Idem Ratimanmatha Hz. 3. 1604.

Idem Vasumatipariṇaya A 1. p. 557.

Jagannāthavallabha *see* Rāmānanda.

Jaitrajaivātrka *see* Nārāyaṇa Śāstrin.

Jāmadagnyajaya, a vyāyoga or subject of a vyāyoga mentioned in DR. 3. 55.

Jāmbavatikalyāṇa *see* Kṛṣṇarāya.

Jānakigītā *see* Hari.

Jānakipariṇaya A 1. p. 206 = 2 Mss.

Jānakipariṇaya *see* Nārāyaṇa Bhaṭṭa, Rāmabhadra Dikṣita, and Sitārāma.

Jānakīrāghava quoted in SD. 371, and by Rāmanātha in his Trikaṇḍaviveka.

Jātavedas Pūrṇapuruṣārthacandra A 1. p. 343 ; A 2. p. 76.

Jayadeva, son of Mahādeva.

Prasannarāghava. *Manuscripts*. A 1. p. 359 = 46 Mss. and 1 Com. ; A 2. pp. 81, 211 = 7 Mss. and Com. by Raghunandana 1 ; CS. 237, 238 ; Hz. 3. 1576 ; IO. 7. 4158.

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Jīvānanda A 1. p. 208.

Jīvānanda Jyotirvid Maṅgalanāṭaka, an original mythological play in nine acts, on the greatness of Devī, in Sanskrit and Hindi. Benares, 1887, pp. 137.

Jīvānandana *see* Ānandarāya.

Jivanmuktikalyāṇa *see* Mallāsomayājīn and Nallādīkṣita.

Jīvarāma Yājñika Murārivijaya CS. 250.

Jīvavibudha (before the second half of the seventeenth century) Nalānanda A 1. p. 280.

Jñānasūryodaya *see* Vādicandra.

Jyotirīśvara Kaviśekhara,

son of Dhireśvara, (second half of fifteenth century).

Dhūrtasamāgama prahasana A 1. p. 272 = 8 Mss. ; A 2. pp.

59 = 2 Mss.; SCBen. 288; IO. 7. 4201. Analyzed by Wilson, 2, p. 408.

Text Editions. Dhūrtasamāgama, herausgegeben von Carl Cappeller. [Jena, 1883], pp. 16. [Autographed.]

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K

Kādamba Rāmakṛṣṇa Aditikuṇḍalāharaṇa A 2. p. 2 = 2 Mss.

Kādambarīrāma, a playwright, A 1. p. 92.

Kalānanda *see* Rāmacandra Kavi.

Kalāvātikāmarūpa A 1. p. 84.

Kāleyakutūhala *see* Bharadvāja.

Kālidāsa.

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Mss. and 1 Com.; by Abhirāma 2, by Kāṭayavema 2, by Rāghava 2, by Śrinivāsa 4, Prākṛtachāyā 2; CBMMS. 263; Hz. 3. 1756; IO. 7. 4110, 4111, 4112, 4113, 4114, 4115, 4116; TT. 60; Com. by Nārāyaṇa, SCBen. 295; Com. by Candraśekhara, IO. 7. 4117, 4118; Com. by Ghanaśyāma, Hz. 3. 1656; Com., SCBen. 981, IO. 7. 4119.

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Kālidāsaprahasana A 1. p. 99. *See also* Kāśidāsaprahasana.

Kalikelīprahasana (vaikṛta) mentioned in RS.

Kalyāṇipariṇaya A 1. p. 86 = 2 Mss.

Kāmadattā bhāṇikā mentioned in SD. 556.

Kāmadatta dhūrtaparakaraṇa mentioned in RS.

Kāmākṣipariṇaya A 1. p. 94.

Kamalākaṇṭhirava *see* **Nārāyaṇa**.

Kamalāvilāsa *see* **Śivanārāyaṇadāsa**.

Kamalinikalahamṣa *see* **Cūḍāmaṇi Dikṣita**.

Kāmaṇḍilāsa *see* **Veṅkappa**.

Kampanīpratāpamaṇḍana *see* **Bindumādhava**.

Kaṁsavadha *see* **Dāmodara and Śeṣakṛṣṇa**.

Kanakavallipariṇaya A 1. p. 78.

Kanakāvatimādhava śilpaka mentioned in SD. 551.

Kāñcanācārya Dhanamjayavijaya vyāyoga A 1. p. 266 = 14 Mss.; A 2. p. 57; A 3. p. 58 = 1 Ms. and Com. by Rāmakṛṣṇa 1; CS. 226. Analyzed by Wilson, 2, p. 374.

Idem Dhanamjayavijaya, a comedy in one act by Kāñcana Ācārya. Bombay, 1856, pp. 10.

Idem Dhanamjayavijaya. Edited by T. Tarkavacaspati. 1° ed., Calcutta, 1857, pp. 26; 2° ed., 1871, pp. 36.

Idem Dhanamjayavijaya. Mysore, 1880, pp. 26.

Idem Dhanamjayavijaya. Edited by Śivadatta and Parab. Bombay, 1895, pp. 3 + 20. Kāvyaṁalā, no. 54.

Kandarpadarpaṇa *see* **Srikanṭha and Veṅkaṭa Kavi**.

Kandarpakeli prahasana mentioned in SD. 534-535.

Kāntimatipariṇaya *see* **Cokkanātha**.

Kanyāmādhava A 1. p. 79.

Karṇasundarī *see* **Bilhana**.

Karpūramañjarī *see* **Rājaśekhara**.

Karuṇakandaḷa mentioned in RS.

Kāśidāsaprahasana A 1. p. 104. *See also* Kālidāsaprahasana.

Kāśīpati Mukundānanda bhāṇa A 1. p. 459 = 15 Mss.;

A 2. pp. 106, 217 = 3 Mss.; A 3. p. 99; IO. 7. 4195.

Idem Mukundānanda. Edited by Moḍaka and Sāne.

Poona, 1878. In Kāvyyetiḥāsasaṃgraha, 1, pts. 1-5.

Idem Mukundānanda. A monologue drama on the adventures of a loose character. Madras, 1882, pp. 78.

Idem Mukundānanda. Edited by Durgāprasāda and Parab.

Bombay, 1889, pp. 3 + 74. Kāvya-mālā, no. 16.

Kāśyapa Abhinavakālidāsa Śṛṅgārakośa bhāṇa A 1. p. 660.

Kaumudisudhākara *see* **Tarkālaṃkāra**.

Kauśika Nallābudha Śṛṅgārasarvasva bhāṇa A 1. p. 661.

Idem Śṛṅgārasarvasva. Edited by Durgāprasāda and Parab.

Bombay, 1902, pp. 5 + 38. Kāvya-mālā, no. 78.

Kautukaratnākara prahasana A 1. p. 131; A 2. p. 25 = IO.

7. 4197. Analyzed by Cappeller in Gurupūjakaumudī,

Festgabe für Weber, Leipzig, 1896, pp. 62-63.

Kautukasarvasva *see* **Gopīnātha**.

Kavibhūṣaṇa Adbhutārṇava A 3. p. 2.

Kavikarṇapūra (born in 1525) Caitanyacandrodaya A 1. p.

190 = 3 Mss.; A 2. p. 200; A 3. p. 41; CS. 225; SCBen.

796.

Idem Chaitanya Chandroday Natak. In Sanskrit and Bengali. Calcutta, 1853, pp. 490.

Idem Caitanyacandrodaya, or the incarnation of Caitanya, a drama in ten acts. With a comment explanatory of the

Prākṛita passages by Viśvanātha Śāstri. Edited by R.

Mitra. Calcutta, 1854. In Bibl. Indica.

Idem Caitanyacandrodaya. Edited with a commentary by

J. Vidyāsāgara. Calcutta, 1885, pp. 452.

Kavi Paṇḍita Hṛdayavinoda prahasana A 2. p. 237.

Kaviputra, a dramatist, mentioned in the prologue of the Māla-

vikāgnimitra of Kālidāsa.

Kaviśekhara *see* **Jyotirīśvara**.

Kaviśvara Mādhavānala A 1. p. 450.

Kavitārkikasiṃha Rukmiṇīpariṇaya A 2. p. 123.

Keliraivataka halliśa mentioned in SD. 555.

Keralābharāṇa *see* **Rāmacandra Dikṣita**.

Keśavacarita mentioned in the Nāṭakacandrikā.

Keśavanātha Godāpariṇaya A 1. p. 159 = 5 Mss.

Kiṃpaca A 1. p. 106.

Kṛīḍarasātala śṛigadita mentioned in SD. 550.

Kṛṣṇa *or* **Kṛṣṇakavi** *see* **Śeṣakṛṣṇa**.

Kṛṣṇabhakticandrikā *see* **Anantadeva**.

Kṛṣṇābhyaudaya *see* **Lokanātha**.

Kṛṣṇadatta Maithila (first part of 17th century) Kuvalayāś-viya A 1. p. 113.

Idem Purañjanacarita A 1. p. 339.

Idem Sāndrakutūhala prahasana A 1. p. 707.

Kṛṣṇakavīndra (perhaps the same as **Śeṣakṛṣṇa**, cf. A 1. p. 117) Satyabhāmāvilāsa *or* Satyabhāmāpariṇaya A 1. p. 689.

Kṛṣṇakaviśekhara (wrote before 1643) Kuvalayavatī nāṭikā A 3. p. 25 = IO. 7. 4184.

Kṛṣṇakutūhala *see* **Madhusūdana Sarasvatī**.

Kṛṣṇalīlā *see* **Vaidyanātha**.

Kṛṣṇalīlātaraṅgiṇī *see* **Nārāyaṇatīrtha**.

Kṛṣṇamacarī R. Vāsantikāśvapna. An adaptation of Shakespeare's Midsummer Night's Dream. A Sanskrit drama in five acts. Kumbhakonam, 1892, pp. 15 + 71.

Kṛṣṇamiśra (2d half of 11th century), son of Viṣṇu, wrote for King Kīrtivarmadeva.

Prabodhacandrodaya. *Manuscripts*. A 1. p. 352 = 75 Mss. and 9 Com.; by Appayya Dikṣita 3, by Gaṇeśa 1, by Mathurānātha 1, by Maheśvara 1, by Rāmadāsa 14, by Rudradeva 2, by Sadātman 1; A 2. pp. 78, 211 = 15 Mss. and 2 Com.; by Gaṇeśa 2, by Rāmadāsa 4, by Subrahmaṇya 2, by Govinda 1; A 3. p. 75 = 20 Mss. and Com.

by Gaṇeśa 2, by Devarāja 1, by Rāmadāsa 8 ; SCBen. 693 ; Weber 1357 (in Bhāṣā) ; Hz. 3. 1578 ; IO. 7. 4138, 4139, 4140, 4141, 4143 ; TT. 68 ; Com. by Ghanaśyāma, Hz. 3. 1583 ; Com. by Gaṇeśa, IO. 7. 4143 ; Com. by Govinda, IO. 7. 4144 ; Com. by Rāmadāsa, IO. 7. 4139, 4140, 4141, 4142, 4143 ; Com., SCBen. 693.

Text Editions. Prabodhacandrodaya, with a commentary by Maheśvara Nyāyālaṃkāra. Edited by Bhavānīcaraṇa Śarman. Calcutta, 1832, pp. 54. [In Bengali characters.]

Prabodhacandrodaya. Sanscrit cum scholiis et variis lectionibus edidit H. Brockhaus. Leipzig, 1835-1845, pp. 8 + 254. [Contains the commentaries of Rāmadāsa and Maheśvara Nyāyālaṃkāra.]

Prabodhacandrodaya, with the commentary of Nyāyālaṃkāra. Calcutta, 1838.

Prabodhacandrodaya. Poona, 1851.

Prabodhacandrodaya, with the commentary of Nyāyālaṃkāra. Edited by J. Vidyāsāgara. Calcutta, 1874, pp. 135.

Prabodhacandrodaya. With Rāmadāsa's commentary called Prakāśa. Edited by S. Tiruveṅkaṭācārya. Madras, 1876, pp. 3 + 166.

Prabodhacandrodaya, with Rāmadāsa's Prakāśa, revised by Tryambaka Gondhalekhara. 2° ed., Poona, 1881, pp. 136.

Prabodhacandrodaya, with the commentary Prakāśa. Madras, 1884, pp. 166.

Prabodhacandrodaya, edited with a commentary by R. V. Dikṣit. Poona, 1886, pp. 178.

Prabodhacandrodaya. Edited by Adyānāth Vidyābhūṣan. Shibpur, 1894, pp. 168.

Prabodhacandrodaya. With a commentary by Maheśvara Nyāyālaṃkāra, edited by Pandit H. Śāstri. Calcutta, 1895, pp. 161.

Prabodhacandrodaya with the commentary Candrikā. Bombay, 1898, pp. 251.

Translations. A. English. Prabodha Candrodaya, or Rise of the Moon of Intellect, a spiritual drama, and Ātma Bodha,

or the Knowledge of the Spirit. Translated from the Sanskrit by J. Taylor, M.D. 1° ed., Bombay, 1812; 2° ed., Calcutta, 1854, pp. 13 + 125; 3° ed., Bombay, 1893, pp. 18 + 74.

Prabodhacandrodaya. Translated by Gaṅgādhara Nyāyaratna. Calcutta, 1852. [English translation?]

B. French. Le Lever de la lune de la connaissance. Traduction de la Prabodhacandrodaya sanscrite par S. Devèze. In *Revue de Ling.* 32 (1899), pp. 230-246; 33 (1900), pp. 67-86, 223-239; 34 (1901), pp. 240-254; 35 (1902), pp. 27-40, 195-211; 36 (1903), pp. 139-159, 226-245.

C. German. Prabod'h Chandro'daya, das ist, der Aufgang des Mondes der Erkenntniss, ein allegorisches Drama. Nach der englischen Übersetzung des Dr. J. Taylor von J. G. Rhode. In *Beiträge zur Alterthumskunde mit besonderer Rücksicht auf das Morgenland*, Berlin, 1820, 2, pp. 41-99. [First three acts.]

Prabodhacandrodaya. Die Geburt des Begriffs. Ein theologisch-philosophisches Drama, zum ersten Male ins Deutsch übersetzt; mit einem Vorwort eingeführt von K. Rosenkranz. Königsberg, 1842, pp. 25 + 183. [Translated by Th. Goldstücker; published without his name.]

Prabodhacandrodaya, oder der Erkenntnismondaufrag. Philosophisches Drama. Nebst Kalidasa, Meghadūta. Metrisch übersetzt von B. Hirzel. Zürich, 1846.

D. Dutch. De Maan der Kennis. Theologisch-metaphysisch Drama. Vertaald door P. A. S. van Limburg Brouwer. Amsterdam, 1869.

E. Russian. Torystvo svētloi mysli. Drama v šest' aktakh. Perevod s Sanskritskago. Moscow, 1847, pp. 20 + 194. Moskovski naučny i literaturny sbornik, vol. 18.

F. Bengali. Atmatattvakaumudi, being a paraphrase of the Prabodhacandrodaya in Bengali, by K. Tarkapañcānana, G. Gaṅgādhara and R. Śiromaṇi. Calcutta, 1822, pp. 194, with the verses of the original in Sanskrit; 2° ed., 1855, pp. 190; 3° ed., 1861, pp. 168.

- Prabodh Chandrodya. Translated from Sanskrit by Gaṅgādhara Nyāyāratna. Calcutta, 1852. [Bengali translation?]
 G. Hindustani. Tahḍil-i maḳāl, also called Ta'wīḍ-i imān. Translated by Ākā Hasan. Gujranwala, 1871, pp. 60.
Criticism. Schuyler, Montgomery, Jr. A Bibliography of the Plays of Bhavabhūti and of Kṛṣṇamiśra. In JAOS. 25 (1904), pp. 189-196.

Kṛṣṇamiśra Viravijaya ihāmrga A 1. p. 595.

Kṛṣṇānanda Vācaspati Antar Vyākaraṇa Nāṭyapariśiṣṭa. A drama embodying grammar. Calcutta, 1894-1896, 2 pts., pp. 131 + 303.

Kṛṣṇānanda Bhaṭṭācārya Nāṭyapariśiṣṭa, *i. e.*, an appendix to dramatic literature. Lessons in Sanskrit grammar disguised in the form of a dramatic entertainment. With two commentaries. Calcutta, 1840, pp. 152.

Idem Nāṭyapariśiṣṭa. A grammatical commentary containing discussions on the subject of Sanskrit inflexion. Calcutta, 1855, pp. 125.

Kṛṣṇanātha Sarvabhaumabhaṭṭācārya Ānandalatikā IO. 7. 4203.

Kṛṣṇarāya (16th century) Jāmbavatikalyāṇa A 1. p. 206.

Kṛṣṇa Sūri Draupadipariṇaya A 2. p. 57.

Kṛtārthamādhava *see* Rāmamāñika.

Kṛtyarāvaṇa quoted in SD. 423.

Kṣemacandrabodha A 1. p. 134.

Kṣemendra Vyāsādāsa (11th century) Citrabhārata mentioned in his Aucityavicāracarcā 31 and Kavikaṇṭhābharaṇa 5. 1.

Idem Lalītaratnamālā mentioned in his Aucityavicāracarcā 21.

Kṣemiśvara.

- Caṇḍakaūśika. *Manuscripts.* A 1. p. 175 = 16 Mss.; A 2. p. 35 = 4 Mss.; A 3. p. 38; CS. 222, 223; Hz. 3. 2020.
Text Editions. Caṇḍakaūśika, *i. e.*, the Fierceness of Kāūśika. A drama in five acts. Bombay, 1860, pp. 23.

Caṇḍakauśika. Edited with a commentary and translation of the Prakrit passages by J. Tarkālaṃkāra. Calcutta, 1867, pp. 5 + 113.

Chanda Kousika. A Drama by Arya Kshemishwara, edited with a commentary by J. Vidyāsāgara. Calcutta, 1884, pp. 138.

Translation. Kausika's Zorn. Ein indisches Drama von Kschemisvara. Zum ersten Mal und metrisch übersetzt von Ludwig Fritze. Leipzig, 1882, pp. 85.

Criticism. Cimmino, Francesco. Studi sul teatro indiano. 2. Sul dramma Caṇḍakauśika. In Rendiconto dell' Accademia di Archeologia, Lettere e Belle Arti (di Napoli), 19 (1905), pp. 31-76.

Naiṣadhānanda A 1. p. 306 = 2 Mss., but cf. A 1. p. 134.

Kulapatyaṅka quoted in SD. 473. This may be only an act of a play.

Kumāranarendrasāha Muditamadālasa A 1. p. 461.

Kumāratātaya Pārijāta A 1. p. 335.

Kumāravijaya *see* **Ghanaśyāma**.

Kumbha quoted in SD. 476.

Kumudacandra *see* **Yaśaścandra**.

Kundamālā quoted in SD. 291.

Kuṇḍamālā *see* **Nāgayya**.

Kuśakumudvatiya *see* **Atirātrayājīn**.

Kuśalavavijaya *see* **Veṅkaṭa Kṛṣṇa Dikṣita**.

Kusumabāṇavilāsa bhāṇa A 1. p. 113.

Kusumaśekhara-vijaya ihāmṛga mentioned in SD. 518.

Kuvalayāśvacarita *see* **Lakṣmaṇamāṇikyā**.

Kuvalayāśvamadālasa *see* **Vaṃśamaṇi**.

Kuvalayāśviya *see* **Kṛṣṇadatta**.

Kuvalayavati *see* **Kṛṣṇakaviśekhara**.

L

Laghuvyāsa Vṛttivallabha A 1. p. 541.

Lakṣmaṇamāṇikyā Kuvalayāśvacarita A 3. p. 25.

Lakṣmaṇamāṇikyadeva Vikhyātavijaya A 3. p. 120.

- Lakṣmīnṛṣiṃha Kavi** Anaṅgasarvasva bhāṇa A 1. p. 12.
 Lakṣmīsavyaṃvara *see* Śrīnivāsa Catuṣkavīndradāsa.
 Lalitamādhava SCBen. 799 (with Com.)
 Lalitamādhava *see* Rūpa Gosvāmin.
 Lalitaratnamālā *see* Kṣemendra.
 Lalitavigraharāja *see* Somadeva.
 Lambodara prahasana A 1. p. 542.
 Laṭakamelaka *see* Śaṅkhadhara.
 Lavalipariṇaya *see* Appāśāstrin.
 Līlāmadhukara bhāṇa mentioned in SD. 513.
 Līṅgadurbheda *see* Dāḍima.
Līṅgagunṭamarāma Śṛṅgārarasodaya mīśrabhāṇa A 1. p. 661.
 Lokānanda *see* Candragomin.
Lokanātha Bhaṭṭa Kṛṣṇābhyaudaya prekṣaṇaka A 1. p. 124.

M

- Madālasa *see* Rāma Bhaṭṭa.
 Madālasā *see* Gokulanātha.
 Madālasāpariṇaya A 1. p. 426.
 Madanabhūṣaṇa bhāṇa A 1. p. 425.
 Madanagopālavilāsa *see* Rāma Kavi.
 Madanamañjarī *see* Vīlinātha.
 Madanasamjivana *see* Ghaṇaśyāma.
Mādhava Bhaṭṭa Subhadraharāṇa. A Śṛigadita, or short drama in one act, on the story of Subhadra, wife of Arjuna. Edited by Durgāprasāda and Parab. Bombay, 1888, pp. 3 + 20. Kāvya-mālā, no. 9.
 Mādhavānala A 1. p. 450 = 2 Mss.
 Mādhavānala *see* Ānandadhara and Kavīśvara.
 Mādhavī vithikā mentioned in RS.
 Madhumālātī A 1. p. 426.
 Madhumathanavijaya quoted in Kāvya-loka, p. 152 (A 2. p. 97).
 Madhurāniruddha *see* Candrasekhara Rāyaguru.
Madhusūdana redactor of the more recent version of the Mahānāṭaka of Hanuman.

Madhusūdana Sarasvatī Kṛṣṇakutūhala A 1. p. 119 = 3 Mss
Idem Viṣṇukutūhala mentioned in DR. intr. p. 30. [Perhaps a mistake for the preceding.]

Mahādeva, son of Kṛṣṇasūri, Adbhutadarpaṇa A 1. p. 8 = 3 Mss.

Idem Adbhutadarpaṇa. Edited by Durgāprasāda and Parab. Bombay, 1896, pp. 3 + 124 + 4. Kāvya-mālā, no. 55.

Mahādeva Kavīśācārya Sarasvatī Dānakelikaumudī bhāṇikā A 1. p. 249.

Mahādeva Śāstrin Unmattarāghava A 1. p. 66.

Mahādeva *see also* Maheśvara.

Mahānāṭaka *see* Hanuman.

Mahāvīracarita *see* Bhavabhūti.

Mahāvīraṇanda *or* Virānanda mentioned in RS. and in DR. intr. p. 30.

Maheśa Paṇḍita Svarṇamuktāvivāda IO. 7. 4202.

Idem Svarṇamuktāvivāda. Bombay. In Kāvya-tiḥāsasaṃgraha, vol. 10.

Maheśvara *or* **Mahādeva** Dhūrtaviḍambana prahasana A 1. p. 272.

Māheśvara Sabha A 1. p. 696.

Maheśvarānanda mentioned in RS.

Maheśvarātmaja Śaṅkaralāla Sāvitrīcarita chāyānāṭaka. An original play in seven acts, on the myth of Sāvitrī, daughter of Aśvapati. Bombay, 1882, pp. 14 + 324.

Mahiṣamaṅgala bhāṇa. A short drama on an incident occurring in a village called Mahiṣamaṅgala, apparently written by an inhabitant of the place. With a commentary. Palghat, 1890, pp. 84.

Maikela Madhresūdanadatta Śarmiṇiṣṭha. 2° ed., Calcutta, 1854 (1270 A. H.), pp. 84.

Maithilīpariṇaya *see* Hastimallasena.

Maithiliya *see* Nārāyaṇa Śāstrin.

Makhin *see* Anandarāya Makhin.

Mālamaṅgalabhāṇa (by Mālamaṅgala?) A 1. p. 453.

Mālamaṅgalabhāṇa. A short dramatic monologue in verse.

Olavakod, 1887, pp. 40.

Mālatimādhava *see* Bhavabhūti.

Mālavikāgnimitra *see* Kālidāsa.

Mallasena *see* Hastimallasena.

Mallāsomayājīn *or* Somayājīn Jīvanmuktikalyāṇa A 1. p. 207.

Mallikāmāruta *see* Uddaṇḍin.

Maṅgala *see* Jīvānanda Jyotirvid.

Maṇika (end of 14th century) Abhinavarāghavānanda L. app. p. 73.

Mañjulanaīśadha *see* Paravastu.

Manmathonmathana *see* Rāma.

Mantrāṅga A 1. p. 431 = 2 Mss.

Mantrin Yaśaḥpāla *see* Yaśaḥpāla.

Maratakavallīpariṇaya *see* Śrīnivāsadāsa.

Mathurādāsa Vṛṣabhānujā nāṭikā A 1. p. 599 = 4 Mss.; A 2. p. 143.

Idem Vṛṣabhānujā. A drama in four acts. Edited by B. Tripāṭhi. Benares, 1867–1869. In The Pandit, old series, vols. 2, 4.

Idem Vṛṣabhānujā. Edited by Śivadatta and Parab. Bombay, 1895, pp. 3 + 60. Kāvya-mālā, no. 46.

Mathurānāṭaka *see* Candrasekhara Rāyaguru.

Mātrarāja Anaṅgahaṛṣa (9th century ?) Tāpasavatsarāja A 1. p. 228 ; A 2. p. 48.

Māyākāpālika saṃlāpaka mentioned in SD. 549.

Māyākuraṅgikā ihāmṛga mentioned in RS.

Māyūrāja Udāttarāghava mentioned by Dhanika on DR. 2. 54 ; 3. 3, 22.

Megheśvara *see* Hastimallasena.

Menakāhita rāsaka mentioned in SD. 548.

Meṇṭha *see* Bhartṛmeṇṭha.

Mīśrabhāṇa *see* Gundarāma.

Mithyācāra *see* Vaidyanātha.

Mithyājñānakhaṇḍana *or* Mithyājñānaviḍambana *see* Ravidāsa.

Moharājaparājaya *see* Yaśaḥpāla.

- Mokṣāditya** Bhimavikrama vyāyoga (composed in 1328)
CBMMS. 273.
Mṛcchakaṭikā *see* Śūdraka.
Mṛgāṅkalekhā *see* Viśvanātha.
Mṛkṣā L. app. p. 79.
Muditamadālasa *see* Kumāranarendrasāha.
Muditarāghava *see* Bālakṛṣṇa.
Mudrārākṣasa *see* Viśākhadatta.
Muktācarita A 2. p. 217 = 2 Mss.
Muktipariṇaya *see* Sundaradeva.
Mukundānanda *see* Kāśīpati.
Mukūṭatāḍitaka *see* Bāṇa Bhaṭṭa.
Muṇḍita *see* Śivajyotirvid.

Murāri.

- Anargharāghava. *Manuscripts.* A 1. p. 15 = 68 Mss. and 11 Com. ; by Tripurāri 1, by Dhaneśvara 2, by Naracandra 3, by Rucipati 4, by Viṣṇu 3, by Haradatta 1, by Harihara 6 ; verses from it 2 ; A 2. p. 186 = 1 Ms. and Com. by Rucipati 1, by Viṣṇu 1 ; A 3. p. 4 = 14 Mss. and Com. by Rucipati 7, by Lakṣmidhara 1, by Viṣṇu 2, by Harihara 1 ; CS. 214, 215, 216 ; CBMMS. 256 ; SCBen. 436 ; Hz. 3. 1601 ; IO. 7. 4151, 4152, 4153, 4154, 4155 ; Com. by Rāmānandāśrama, Hz. 3. 1602 ; by Harihara, Hz. 3. 1603 ; by Rucipati, CS. 217, 218, Hz. 3. 2019, IO. 7. 4156, 4157. Analyzed by Wilson, 2, pp. 375-383.
Text Editions. Anargharāghava. Edited with occasional notes by P. Tarkavāgīśa. Calcutta, 1860, pp. 242.
Anargharāghava. Madras, 1870, pp. 114.
Anargharāghava. Edited by J. Vidyāsāgara. Calcutta, 1875, pp. 178.
Anargharāghava. With the commentary of Rucipati. Edited by Durgāprasāda and Parab. 1° ed., Bombay, 1887, pp. 3 + 321 ; 2° ed., 1894, pp. 3 + 321. Kāvya-mālā, no. 5.
Anargharāghava. Sanskrit text, edited with a commentary by Lakṣmaṇa Sūri. Tañjanagara, 1900, pp. 345.

Murārivijaya *see* **Jivarāma and Śeṣakṛṣṇa.**

N

Nāgānanda *see* **Harṣadeva.**

Nāgarāja A 1. p. 283.

Nāgayya Kuṇḍamālā A 1. p. 109.

Nagnabhūpatigraha A 1. p. 274.

Naiṣadhānanda *see* **Kṣemiśvara.**

Nalabhūmipālarūpaka A 1. p. 280.

Nalacaritra *see* **Nilakaṇṭha Dīkṣita.**

Nalānanda *see* **Jīvavibudha.**

Nalavilāsa *see* **Rāmacandra.**

Nallādīkṣita Cittavṛttikalyāṇa A 1. p. 186.

Idem Jīvanmuktikalyāṇa A 1. p. 207.

Nandighoṣavijaya *see* **Śivanārāyaṇadāsa.**

Narakāsuravijaya, Narakāsuravadha, Narakāsuradhvaṃsa, *or*

Narakadhvaṃsa *see* **Dharma Paṇḍita.**

Narasimha Miśra Śivanārāyaṇabhañjamahodaya A 3. p. 134.

Nārāyaṇa Kamalākaṇṭhīrava A 1. p. 79.

Nārāyaṇa Bhaṭṭa Jānakipariṇaya A 1. p. 206.

Nārāyaṇa Bhaṭṭa.

Veṇiṣaṃhāra *or* Veṇiṣaṃvaraṇa. *Manuscripts.* A 1. p. 603 = 40

Mss. and 2 Com. ; by Jagaddhara 4 ; A 2. pp. 144, 227 = 3

Mss. and Com. by Jagaddhara 3 ; A 3. p. 126 = 7 Mss. ;

CBMMS. 276 ; SCBen. 995 ; Hz. 3. 2017 ; IO. 7. 4171,

4172 ; TT. 58 ; Com. by Jagaddhara, IO. 7. 4173. An-

alyzed by Wilson, 2, pp. 335-344.

Text Editions. Veṇiṣaṃhāra. Edited with a preface in English

by Muktārām Vidyābāgiś. Calcutta, 1855, pp. 21 + 124.

Veṇiṣaṃhāra. Poona, 1856, pp. 69.

Veṇiṣaṃhāra. Edited with J. Tarkalāṃkāra's commentary.

Calcutta, 1867, pp. 252.

Veṇiṣaṃhāra. Edited with a commentary by T. Tarkavācaspati.

Calcutta, 1868, pp. 10 + 262. Another ed., 1893, pp. 192.

- Veṇīsaṃhāra. With the commentary of C. R. Tivari. Benares, 1868.
- Veṇīsaṃhāra. Edited with notes and explanations by K. N. Tarkaratna. Calcutta, 1870, pp. 272. In Majumdar's Series.
- Veṇīsaṃhāra. Die Ehrenrettung der Königin. Kritisch mit Einleitung und Noten herausgegeben von J. Grill. Leipzig, 1871.
- Veṇīsaṃhāra with the commentary of Tarkavācaspati. Edited by J. Vidyāsāgara. Rev. ed., Calcutta, 1875, pp. 205 ; another ed., 1886.
- Veṇīsaṃhāra. Edited by Tirumalatātācārya. Mysore, 1889, pp. 209.
- Veṇīsaṃhāra. Edited with the commentary of Jagaddhara, two prefatory notes by L. R. Vaidya, and English notes by N. B. Godabole. Poona, 1895, pp. 324.
- Veṇīsaṃhāra. Edited by B. T. and S. T. David. Poona, 1896, pp. 272.
- Veṇīsaṃhāra. Edited by K. P. Parab and K. R. Maḍgāvkar. Bombay, 1898, pp. 218.
- Veṇīsaṃhāra. Sanskrit text with a commentary by Lakṣmaṇa-sūri. Cennanagar, no date, pp. 195.
- Translation.* Veṇīsaṃhāra, a Sanskrit drama, done into English by S. M. Tagore. Calcutta, 1880.

Nārāyaṇa Kavi Candrakalā A 1. p. 179.

Nārāyaṇa Śāstrin Jaitrajaivātrka. The Victorious Moon. An original play in seven acts. Chilambaram, 1888, pp. 68.

Idem Maithiliya, a drama on the life of Sītā at Maithila ; in ten acts. Madras, 1884, pp. 118.

Idem Śarmiṣṭhāvijaya. A drama in four acts on the legend of Śarmiṣṭhā and Yayāti. Madras, 1884, pp. 72.

Idem Sūramayūra. An original drama in seven acts. Chilambaram, 1888, pp. 57.

Nārāyaṇatīrtha Kṛṣṇalīlātaraṅgiṇī A 1. p. 123.

Nārāyaṇīvilāsa A 2. p. 63.

Nārāyaṇīvilāsa A 1. p. 294.

Nārāyaṇīvilāsa *see* **Virūpākṣa**.

Narmavatī nāṭyarāsaka mentioned in SD. 543.

Naṭakamelaka prahasana mentioned in SD. 111, 207, 537

See also Laṭakamelaka.

Nāṭavāṭa *see* **Yadunandana**.

Nāṭyapariśiṣṭa *see* **Kṛṣṇānanda**.

Navagrahacarita *see* **Ghanaśyāma**.

Navamālikā A 2. p. 61.

Navamālikā *see* **Viśveśvara**.

Nayacandra Rambhāmañjarī nāṭikā A 1. p. 493 = 2 Mss.
and 1 Com.

Idem Rambhāmañjarī. Edited by R. D. Śāstri. Bombay,
1890, pp. 86.

Nilakaṇṭha Dikṣita Nalacaritra A 1. p. 280; A 2. p. 60.

Nilāpariṇaya *see* **Dṛgbhavat**.

Nirbhayaabhima *see* **Rāmacandra Mahākavi**.

Nirdoṣadaśaratha cf. L. app. p. 76.

Nṛsiṃha Śṛṅgārastabaka bhāṇa A 1. p. 661.

Nṛsiṃha Bhaṭṭa Hariharānusaṇayātrā A 1. p. 763.

Nṛsiṃha Kavi Candrakalāpariṇaya *or* Candrakalākalyāṇa
A 3. p. 38.

P

Palāṇḍumaṇḍana prahasana A 1. p. 330.

Pañcabāṇavijaya *see* **Raṅgācārya**.

Pañcabāṇavilāsa bhāṇa A 1. p. 315.

Pañcāyudhaprapaṇca *see* **Trivikrama**.

Pāṇḍavābhyudaya *see* **Rāmadeva**.

Pāṇḍavānanda quoted by Dhanika on DR. 3. 12.

Paravastu Veṅkaṭaraṅga (beginning of nineteenth century)

Mañjulanaīśadha nāṭaka. Printed in Granthapradarśinī
(A 3. p. 90).

Pārijāta *see* **Kumāratātaya**.

Pārijātaharaṇa *see* **Gopāladāsa and Umāpatidhara**.

Pārthaparākrama *see* **Yuvarāja**.

Pārvatipariṇaya *see* **Bāṇa Bhaṭṭa**.

- Pārvatisvayaṃvara A 1. p. 336.
 Pāṣaṇḍavidāmbana prahasana cf. A 1. p. 336.
 Payodhimathana prahasana mentioned in RS.
Periyappā Śṛṅgāramañjarīśāharājīya A 2. p. 158.
Peru Sūri Vasumaṅgalā A 2. p. 131.
 Prabhāvatipariṇaya *see* **Harihara and Viśvanātha Kavirāja**.
 Prabhāvatipradyumna *see* **Rāmakṛṣṇa**.
 Prabodhacandrodaya *see* **Kṛṣṇamiśra**.
 Pracaṇḍabhairava *see* **Sadāśiva**.
 Pracaṇḍagaruḍa vyāyoga A 2. p. 77.
 Pracaṇḍapāṇḍava *see* **Rājaśekhara**.
 Pracaṇḍarāhūdaya *see* **Ghanaśyāma**.
Pradyumna, a poet and playwright, A 1. p. 352.
 Pradyumnābhyudaya A 1. p. 352.
 Pradyumnānanda *see* **Veṅkaṭācārya**.
 Pradyumnavijaya *see* **Śaṅkara Dīkṣita**.
 Prahāsana A 1. p. 360 = 4 Mss.; A 3. p. 77.
 Prahāsana *see* **Kālidāsa**.
 Prahādacarita mentioned in DR. intr. p. 30.
 Pramāṇādarśa *see* **Śukleśvara**.
 Prasannacaṇḍikā A 1. p. 359.
 Prasannarāghava *see* **Jayadeva**.
 Pratāparudrakalyāṇa *see* **Vidyānātha**.
 Pratāpavilāsa *see* **Gaṅgādhara**.
 Priyadarśikā *see* **Harṣadeva**.
 Purañjana *see* **Haridāsa**.
 Purañjanacarita *see* **Kṛṣṇadatta**.
 Pūrṇapuruṣārthacandra *see* **Jātavedas**.
Puruṣottama Dīkṣita Revatihālānta A 1. p. 534.
 Puṣpabhūṣita prakaraṇa mentioned in SD. 511.
 Puṣpadūṣitaka prakaraṇa mentioned by Dhanika on DR.
 3. 38.
 Puṣpamālā *see* **Candraśekhara**.

R

- Rādhāmādhava A 2. p. 220 = 2 Mss.
 Rāghavābhyudaya quoted in SD. 498.

Rāghavābhyudaya *see* Bhagavantarāya, Gaṅgādhara, Rāmācandra, and Venkaṭeśvara.

Rāghavānanda, a dramatist, quoted in SD. 120.

Rāghunāthācārya Subhadrāpariṇaya A 1. p. 728 = 2 Mss.

Rāghunāthavilāsa *see* Yajñanārāyaṇa.

Rāghuvilāsa (Rāghuvilāpa) *see* Rāmācandra.

Raivatamadanikā goṣṭhī mentioned in SD. 541.

Rājacūḍāmaṇi *see* Cūḍāmaṇi.

Rājaśekhara, son of Durduka,
also called Rajanivallabha (A 1. p. 777).

Bālabhārata *see* Pracaṇḍapāṇḍava.

Bālarāmāyaṇa mahānāṭaka. *Manuscripts.* A 1. p. 372 = 13 Mss. and 1 Com. ; Hz. 3. 1572.

Text Editions. Bālarāmāyaṇa. Edited by G. D. Śāstri. Benares, 1869, pp. 324. In The Pandit, old series, 3, nos. 25-35.

Bālarāmāyaṇa, edited with a commentary by J. Vidyāsāgara. Calcutta, 1884, pp. 103.

Bālarāmāyaṇa. Sanskrit text with a commentary by Lakṣmaṇa Sūri. Tanjanagara, 1899, pp. 198.

Karpūramañjarī saṭṭaka. *Manuscripts.* A 1. p. 82 = 22 Mss. and 5 Com. ; by Kāmarāja 1, by Kṛṣṇasūnu 1, by Dharmadāsa 1, by Pītāmbara 2 (cf. A 1. p. 491), by Vāsudeva 2 ; A 2. pp. 15, 191 = 5 Mss. and Com. by Dharmācandra 1, by Vāsudeva 3 ; A 3. p. 18 = 7 Mss. and 1 Com. ; IO. 7. 4162, 4163. See also Konow and Lanman's edition, pp. xxiii-xxvi.

Text Editions. Karpūramañjarī. Edited by Vāmanācārya. Benares, 1872-1873. In The Pandit, old series, 7, nos. 73-76.

Karpūramañjarī. Benares, 1883.

Karpūramañjarī, with the commentary of Vāsudeva. Edited by Durgāprasāda and Parab. Bombay, 1887, pp. 121. In Kāvya-mālā, no. 4.

Karpūramañjarī. Edited with a full commentary by J. Vidyāsāgara. Calcutta, 1889, pp. 160.

- Karpūramañjarī. A Lucky Wife. Composed from Prakṛita or Maharashtra dialect. By V. S. Islampurkar. Bombay, 1890.
- Karpūramañjarī. A drama by the Indian poet Rājaśekhara (about 900 A. D.), critically edited in the original Prākṛit with a glossarial index and an essay on the life and writings of the poet by Sten Konow and translated into English by C. R. Lanman. Cambridge, Mass., 1901, pp. 26 + 289. Harvard Oriental Series, vol. 4.
- Criticism.* Cimmino, Francesco. Studi sul teatro indiano. 1. Sul dramma Karpūramañjarī. In Rendiconto dell' Accademia di Archeologia, Lettere e Belle Arti (di Napoli), 19 (1905), pp. 1-30.
- Pracaṇḍapāṇḍava or Bālabhārata. *Manuscripts.* A 1. p. 348 = 4 Mss. Analyzed by Wilson, 2, pp. 361-362.
- Text Editions.* Pracaṇḍapāṇḍava, zum ersten Male herausgegeben von Carl Cappeller. Strassburg, 1885, pp. 9 + 50.
- Bālabhārata. Edited by Durgāprasāda and Parab. Bombay, 1887, pp. 36. In Kāvya-mālā, no. 4.
- Viddhaśālabhañjikā nāṭikā. *Manuscripts.* A 1. p. 573 = 9 Mss. and Com. by Nārāyaṇa 1; A 2. p. 135 = 4 Mss. and Com. by Nārāyaṇa 2; A 3. p. 121 = 3 Mss. and Com. by Ghanaśyāma 1; Com. by Ghanaśyāma, Hz. 3. 1677; Com. by Sundarī and Kamalā (wives of Ghanaśyāma), Hz. 3. 1676. Analyzed by Wilson, 2, pp. 354-360.
- Text Editions.* Viddhaśālabhañjikā. Edited by Vāmanācārya. Benares, 1872-1873. In The Pandit, old series, 6-7, nos. 65-73.
- Biddhashala Bhanjika, with a commentary by Satyabrata Samasrami. Edited by J. Vidyāsāgara. Calcutta, 1873, pp. 99.
- Biddhashalabhanjika. Edited with a commentary by J. Vidyāsāgara. Calcutta, 1883, pp. 150.
- Viddhaśālabhañjikā, with the commentary of Nārāyaṇa, edited with explanatory and critical notes, various readings, and a glossary by B. R. Arte. To which is added the Ṛtusaṃhāra of Kālidāsa. Poona, 1886, pp. 156 + 48.

Translation. The Viddhaśālabhañjikā of Rājaśekhara, now first translated from the Sanskrit and Prākṛit by Louis H. Gray. In JAOS. 27 (1906). [In press.]

General Criticism of Rājaśekhara. Apte, V. S. Rājaśekhara, his Life and Writings. Poona, 1886, pp. 54.

Fleet, J. F. The Date of the Poet Rājaśekhara. In IA. 16 (1887), pp. 175-178.

Kielhorn, F. On the Date of Rājaśekhara. In Ep. Ind. 1 (1889), pp. 162-179.

Rājimatiprabodha *see* **Yaśaścandra**.

Rāma Manmathonmathana ḍima A 2. p. 99.

Rāmabhadra Śṛṅgāratarāṅgiṇī bhāṇa A 1. p. 660.

Rāmabhadra **Dikṣita**, called Cokkanātha, (17th century) Jānakīpariṇaya A 1. p. 206 = 51 Mss ; A 2. p. 42 = 2 Mss.

Idem Jānakīpariṇaya, a drama in seven acts on the Sītā legend. With a Marathi translation by G. S. L. Tryambakar, and with an appendix containing a Sanskrit version of the Prākṛit passages. Bombay, 1866, pp. 479 + 20.

Idem Jānakīpariṇaya. Madras, 1883, pp. 155.

Idem Śṛṅgāratilaka bhāṇa A 1. p. 660 = 6 Mss. and Com. by Rāmacandra 1.

Idem Śṛṅgāratilaka bhāṇa. Edited by Śivadatta and Parab. Bombay, 1894, pp. 5 + 58. Kāvya-mālā, no. 44.

Rāma **Bhaṭṭa** Madālasa A 1. p. 426. Called Ujjīvitamadālasa in DR. intr. p. 30.

Rāmābhinanda mentioned in SD. 308. *See also* Rāmānanda.

Rāmābhyudaya *see* **Rāmadeva and Yaśovarman**.

Rāmacandra Nalavilāsa A 3. p. 60.

Idem Rāghavābhyudaya A 3. p. 107.

Idem Raghuvilāsa A 3. p. 104 ; (Raghuvilāpa) A 1. p. 487.

Idem Yādavābhyudaya A 3. p. 102.

- Rāmacandra** Sarasakavikulānanda bhāṇa A 1. p. 699.
- Rāmacandra** Satya Hariścandra Nāṭaka. Edited in Sanskrit by B. R. Arte and Ś. V. Purāṇik. Bombay, 1898, pp. 61.
- Rāmacandra** (wrote before 1588) Vāsantikā nāṭikā A 1. p. 556 (Vasantikā); A 3. p. 120 = IO. 7. 4186 (not 4136).
- Rāmacandra** Dikṣita Keralābharaṇa bhāṇa A 1. p. 125 = 2 Mss.
- Rāmacandra Kavi** (end of 18th century) Aindavānanda A 1. p. 76.
- Idem* Kalānanda A 1. p. 84.
- Rāmacandra Mahākavi** Nirbhayabhīma vyāyoga A 1. p. 298.
- Rāmacandra** *see also* Rāmavarman.
- Rāmacandranāṭaka A 1. p. 513.
- Rāmacarita A 1. p. 514.
- Rāmadeva or Vyāsa Śrī Rāmadeva** (15th century) Pāṇḍa-vābhyudaya chāyānāṭaka A 3. p. 161 = IO. 7. 4187 (copied in 1471); L. app. p. 77.
- Idem* Rāmābhyudaya chāyānāṭaka A 2. pp. 122, 221; CBMMS. 272. Cf. Bendall in JRAS. 1898, p. 231.
- Idem* Subhadrāpariṇaya chāyānāṭaka A 1. p. 728; CBMMS. 271.
- Rāma Kavi** Madanagopālavilāsa bhāṇa A 1. p. 425; A 2. p. 97.
- Rāmakṛṣṇa Sūri**, son of Āhlāda, Prabhāvatipradyumna A 2. p. 79 = 2 Mss.
- Rāmamāṇika Kavirāja** Kṛtārthamādhava A 3. p. 25.
- Rāmānanda mentioned in Rucipati's commentary on the Anargarāghava of Murāri (ed. of Durgāprasāda and Parab, p. 70). Same as Rāmābhinanda.
- Rāmānanda Rāya** (end of 15th century) Jagannāthavallabha A 1. p. 196 = 2 Mss.; A 2. p. 200; A 3. p. 43.
- Idem* Jagannāthavallabha. A dramatic poem on the adventures of Kṛṣṇa at Vṛndāvan, with a Bengali translation by R. Vidyāratna. 2^o ed. Murshidabad, 1882, pp. 116.
- Rāmanāṭaka A 1. p. 515 = 3 Mss.; A 2. p. 121.
- Rāmāṅka *see* Dharmagupta.

Rāmānuja Kavi Vivekavijaya A 2. p. 137.

Rāmasukaviśekhara Śṛṅgārasodaya miśrabhāṇa A 2. p. 158.

Rāmavarman Yuvarāja *or* Rāmacandra (1755-1787) Rukmiṇipariṇaya A 1. p. 527 = 2 Mss.

Idem Rukmiṇipariṇaya. Edited by Śivadatta and Parab. Bombay, 1894, pp. 3 + 52. Kāvyaṃālā, no. 40.

Idem Śṛṅgārasudhākara bhāṇa mentioned in Kāvyaṃālā, no. 40, p. 1 (A 2. p. 158).

Rāmāyaṇanāṭaka *see* Someśvaradeva.

Rambhāmañjarī *see* Nayacandra.

Rāmīla, a playwright. Cf. F. Hall, Fragments of three early Hindu dramatists, in JASBe. 28 (1859), pp. 28-30.

Rāmmoy Vidyābhūṣaṇa Devadurgatī prahasana. Calcutta, 1884, pp. 14.

Rāmodaya *see* Śrīvatsalāñchana.

Raṅgācārya Pañcabāṇavijaya bhāṇa A 1. p. 315 = 7 Mss.

Idem Pañcabāṇavijaya, or the conquest of the love-god, a bhāṇa or dramatic monologue. Edited by V. R. Cārlu. 1° ed., Madras, 1882, pp. 48; 2° ed., 1886, pp. 46.

Raṅgadatta mentioned in SD. 512. *See also* Taraṅgadatta.

Raṅganātha Śṛṅgāraśṛṅgāṭaka bhāṇa A 2. p. 158.

Raṅganātha (?) A 1. p. 488.

Rasasadana *see* Yuvarāja.

Rasavilāsa *see* Cokkanātha.

Rasikajanarasollāsa *see* Veṅkaṭa.

Rasikāmṛta *see* Śaṅkara Nārāyaṇa.

Rasikarañjana *see* Śrīnivāsācārya.

Rasollāsa *see* Śrīnivāsa Vedāntācārya.

Ratimanmatha *see* Jagannātha Paṇḍita.

Ratnaketūdaya A 1. p. 489 = 2 Mss.

Ratnakheṭa Dikṣita Bhaimipariṇaya A 1. p. 416 = 2 Mss.

Ratnāvalī *see* Harṣadeva.

Ravidāsa Mithyājñānaviḍambana *or* Mithyājñānakhaṇḍana A 1. p. 455 = 3 Mss.; A 2. p. 105 = 2 Mss.; A 3. p. 98 = 2 Mss.; IO. 7. 4200 (Analyzed).

Idem Mithyājñānaviḍambana. Calcutta, 1885, pp. 25.

Revatihālanta *see* **Puruṣottama**.

Rudracandra *or Rudra* *deva* Uṣārāgodaya nāṭikā A 1. p. 71 = 6 Mss. and 1 Com.; IO. 7. 4174. Analyzed by R. Mitra, Notices of Sanskrit Manuscripts, 3, p. 192.

Idem Yayāticarita A 1. p. 473 = 2 Mss. Analyzed by Wilson, 2, pp. 388–389.

Rudraśarman Tripāṭhin Caṇḍivilāsa *or* Caṇḍicarita A 1. p. 177 = 5 Mss. (with Com. by the author).

Rukmiṇī *see* **Sarasvatīnivāsa**.

Rukmiṇīharaṇa *see* **Śeṣacintāmaṇi**.

Rukmiṇīkalyāṇa *see* **Cūḍāmaṇi Dikṣita**.

Rukmiṇīpariṇaya *see* **Kavitārkkikasimha**, **Rāmavarman**, and **Varada Kavi**.

Rūpa Gosvāmin (end of 15th century) Dānakeli *or* Dānakeli-kaumudī bhāṇikā A 1. p. 249 = 2 Mss. and 1 Com.; A 2. pp. 53, 205 = 2 Mss. and Com. by Jivagosvāmin 1. A 3. p. 54 = 3 Mss. and Com. by Raghunāthadāsa 1.

Idem Dānakelikaumudī, a play founded on Vaiṣṇava legends, with a commentary by Jīva Gosvāmin, and a Bengali translation by R. Vidyāratna. In Vaiṣṇavadharmaprakāśikā, parts 1–6, Murshidabad (Berhampur), 1881.

Idem Lalitāmādhava A 1. p. 542 = 4 Mss.; A 2. p. 128; A 3. p. 115 = 2 Mss. and Com. by Nārāyaṇa 1; IO. 7. 4179.

Idem Vidagdhamādhava (composed in 1533) A 1. p. 572 = 9 Mss. and 1 Com.; A 2. pp. 135, 225 = 3 Mss. and 1 Com.; A 3. p. 121 = 4 Mss. and 1 Com.; IO. 7. 4177, 4178. Analyzed by Wilson, 2, pp. 393–394.

Idem Vidagdhamādhava, a Vaiṣṇava play, with a commentary by V. Cakravartī and a Bengali prose translation by R. Vidyāratna. In Vaiṣṇavadharmaprakāśikā, parts 7–17, Murshidabad (Berhampur), 1882.

Idem Vidagdhamādhava. Edited by Śāstrī and Parab. Bombay, 1903, pp. 3 + 219 + 6. Kāvya-mālā, no. 81.

S

Sabhā *see* **Māheśvara.**

Sabhāpativilāsa *see* **Dharmarāja.**

Sadāśiva Pracaṇḍabhairava vyāyoga A 1. p. 348.

Śakuntalā *see* **Kālidāsa.**

Sāmarāja Dikṣita, son of Narahari Dikṣita, Dhūrtanartaka

A 1. p. 272 = 2 Mss. Analyzed by Wilson, 2, p. 407.

Idem Śrīdāmacarita or Dāmacarita (written in 1681) A 1. p. 250; A 2. p. 160; A 3. p. 54. Analyzed by Wilson, 2, pp. 404-406.

Sānavata *see* **Ambikādatta.**

Samayasāra *see* **Amṛtacandra.**

Samkalpasūryodaya A 1. p. 683 = 33 Mss. and 1 Com.;

A 2. p. 163 = 1 Ms. and 1 Com.; A 3. p. 142 = 4 Mss. and 1 Com.

Samkalpasūryodaya *see* **Veṅkaṭanātha.**

Samṛddhamādhava *see* **Govinda Kavibhūṣaṇa.**

Samudrama(n)thana samavakāra or subject of a samavakāra mentioned in SD. 516 and by Dhanika on DR. 3. 61.

Samvaraṇa A 1. p. 681.

Sānandagovinda A 1. p. 707.

Sānandagovinda *see* **Gopāla Bhaṭṭa.**

Sāndrakutūhala *see* **Kṛṣṇadatta.**

Śaṅkara Śāradātīlaka bhāṇa A 1. p. 642 = 3 Mss.; A 3. p. 133. Analyzed by Wilson, 2, pp. 384-387.

Śaṅkaradeva Vidagdhamādhava A 2. p. 135.

Śaṅkara Dikṣita (latter half of eighteenth century), son of Bālakṛṣṇa, Pradyumnavijaya A 1. p. 352 = 3 Mss. Analyzed by Wilson, 2, pp. 402-403.

Śaṅkara Miśra Gauridigambara A 3. p. 37.

Śaṅkara Nārāyaṇa Rasikāmṛta A 3. p. 106.

Śaṅkhadhara Laṭakamelaka prahasana A 1. p. 542 = 3 Mss.; A 2. pp. 128, 223 = 5 Mss.; A 3. p. 115.

Idem Laṭakamelaka. Edited by Durgāprasāda and Parab. Bombay, 1889, pp. 3 + 30. Kāvya-mālā, no. 20.

Śaṇmata *see* **Jayanta.**

- Śānticaritra, a Buddhist play, cf. L. app. p. 81.
 Śāntirasa *see* **Vaikuṇṭhapurī**.
 Śāradānanda bhāṇa A 2. p. 152.
 Śāradātilaka *see* **Śāṅkara**.
 Sarasakavikulānanda *see* **Rāmacandra**.
 Sārasvatādarśa *see* **Appāśāstrin**.
Sarasvatīnivāsa Rukmiṇināṭaka A 1. p. 527.
 Śarmiṣṭha *see* **Maikela**.
 Śarmiṣṭhāvijaya *see* **Nārāyaṇa Śāstrin**.
 Śarmiṣṭhāyayāti utsrṣṭikaṅka mentioned in SD. 519.
 Śarmiṣṭhāyayāti *see* **Bhāgavata**.
Śārṅgadhara Śārṅgadhariya A 1. p. 643 = 2 Mss.
 Sarvacarita *see* **Bāṇa Bhaṭṭa**.
Śāthakopācārya Bhaimipariṇaya A 2. p. 95.
 Satsaṅgavijaya *see* **Vaidyanātha**.
 Satyabhāmāvilāsa *see* **Kṛṣṇakavindra**.
 Satyahariścandra *see* **Rāmacandra**.
 Saugandhikāharaṇa vyāyoga A 1. p. 737; mentioned in SD. 514.
 Saugandhikāharaṇa *see* **Viśvanātha**.
 Saugandhikāpariṇaya A 1. p. 737.
Saumillaka *see* **Somila**.
 Saumyasomābhidha *see* **Śrīnivāsa**.
 Sāvitrīcarita *see* **Maheśvarātmaja**.
Śeṣacintāmaṇi (wrote before 1675), son of Nṛsiṃha, Rukmiṇiharaṇa A 1. p. 527 = 2 Mss.; CBMMS. 274.
Idem Strijñan Dipak. A metrical translation into Gujarati of the Rukmiṇiharaṇa. Bombay, 1873, pp. 296.
Śeṣakṛṣṇa, also called Kṛṣṇa or Kṛṣṇakavi (end of the 16th century), son of Nṛsiṃha or Narasiṃha, Kaṃsavadha A 1. p. 77 = 14 Mss. and 4 Com.; A 2. p. 15; A 3. p. 17 = 2 Mss.; SCBen. 299; Hz. 3. 2080; IO. 7. 4175, 4176. Analyzed by Wilson, 2, pp. 400–402.
Idem Kaṃsavadha. Edited by Durgāprasāda and Parab. Bombay, 1888, pp. 3 + 80. Kāvyaṃālā, no. 6.
Idem Murārivijaya A 1. p. 462 = 3 Mss.; A 2. p. 106.

Sevantikāpariṇaya A 1. p. 734 = 3 Mss.

Shahji, king of Tanjore (1684-1711), Candraśekharaṇilāsa
A 1. p. 182.

Śitalacandra Vidyābhūṣaṇa Goṣayātrā. A play in ten acts on
the story of Duryodhana. Calcutta, 1885, pp. 4 + 41.

Sitānanda *see* **Tātārya**.

Sitārāghava A 1. p. 723.

Sitārāma Jānakīpariṇaya A 1. p. 206.

Sitāsvayaṃvara *see* **Hanuman**.

Sitāvivāha A 1. p. 723.

Śivabhaktānanda A 1. p. 650.

Śivajyotirvid Muṇḍita prahasana A 1. p. 461 = 2 Mss.

Śivanārāyaṇabhañjamahodaya *see* **Narasimha**.

Śivanārāyaṇadāsa Nandighoṣavijaya *or* Kamalāvilāsa A 1.
p. 276 ; A 3. p. 161 = IO. 7. 4190.

Śivanātha Śarman, a playwright. Cf. A. W. Ryder in
JAOS. 23 (1902), p. 79.

Śivasvāmin (second half of the 9th century) a playwright of
Kashmir (L. app. p. 87).

Somadeva Lalitavigraharājanāṭaka. A portion was edited by
Kielhorn in IA. 20 (1891), pp. 201-212.

Somavalliyogānanda *see* **Aruṇagirinātha and Dīṇḍima**.

Somayājīn *see* **Mallāsomayājīn**.

Someśvaradeva Rāmāyaṇanāṭaka A 1. p. 524 = 2 Mss.

Somila, a playwright. Cf. F. Hall, Fragments of three early
Hindu dramatists, in JASBe. 28 (1859), pp. 28-30.

Śrīdāmacarita *see* **Sāmarāja**.

Śrīkaṇṭha Kandarpadarpaṇa Hz. 3. 1683.

Śrīnivāsa Saumyasomābhidha, a modern drama in four acts.
Chilambaram, 1887, pp. 80.

Śrīnivāsācārya Sudarśanavijaya A 1. p. 724.

Śrīnivāsācārya Uṣāpariṇaya A 1. p. 71.

Śrīnivāsācārya Rasikarañjana bhāṇa. Mysore, 1885, pp. 60.

Śrīnivāsa Catuṣkavīndradāsa, son of Rāmānujasarvakratu,
Lakṣmīsvayaṃvara A 1. p. 540 ; A 3. p. 114.

Śrīnivāsadāsa Maratakavallipariṇaya A 1. p. 433 = 2 Mss.

Śrinivāsātīrātrayājin Bhāvanāpuruṣottama A 1. p. 407 = 2 Mss.

Śrinivāsa Vedāntācārya Rasollāsa bhāṇa A 1. p. 498.

Śrīraṅgarāja *see* **Gopālarāya**.

Śrīvatsalāñchana Rāmodaya A 1. p. 526.

Śrīṅgārabhūṣaṇa *see* **Vāmana**.

Śrīṅgāracandrikā bhāṇa A 2. p. 157.

Śrīṅgāradīpaka *see* **Veṅkaṭādhvarin**.

Śrīṅgārajivana bhāṇa A 1. p. 660.

Śrīṅgārakośa *see* **Girvānendra and Kāśyapa**.

Śrīṅgāramañjarī *see* **Gopālarāya and Viśveśvara**.

Śrīṅgāramañjarīśāharājīya *see* **Periyappā**.

Śrīṅgārarasodaya *see* **Līṅgagūṇṭamarāma and Rāmasukaviśekhara**.

Śrīṅgārasarvasva *see* **Cūḍāmaṇi, Kauśika, and Svāmimīśra**.

Śrīṅgāraśrīṅgāṭaka *see* **Raṅganātha**.

Śrīṅgārastabaka *see* **Nṛsiṃha**.

Śrīṅgārasudhākara *see* **Rāmavarman**.

Śrīṅgāratarāṅgiṇī *see* **Rāmabhadra and Veṅkaṭācārya**.

Śrīṅgāratilaka prasthāna mentioned in SD. 544.

Śrīṅgāratilaka *see* **Rāmabhadra Dīkṣita**.

Śrīṅgāravāpikā *see* **Viśvanātha Bhaṭṭa**.

Stambhitarambha troṭaka mentioned in SD. 540.

Subhadrādhanaṅjaya *see* **Gururāmakavi**.

Subhadrāharāṇa A 1. p. 728 = 2 Mss. and 1 Com.

Subhadrāharāṇa *see* **Mādhava Bhaṭṭa**.

Subhadrāpariṇaya A 1. p. 728.

Subhadrāpariṇaya *see* **Raghunāthācārya and Rāmadeva**.

Subhadrāvijaya A 1. p. 728.

Subhagānanda prahasana A 1. p. 727.

Subhaṭa Dūtāṅgada chāyānāṭaka A 1. p. 257 = 6 Mss.; A 2. pp. 55, 205 = 5 Mss.; A 3. p. 55; CBMMS. 269; IO. 7. 4188. Another recension, also attributed to Subhaṭa, IO. 7. 4189. Analyzed by Wilson, 2, p. 390, and by Aufrecht, Cat. Codd. Sanscr. Bibl. Bodl., Oxford, 1864, p. 139.

Idem Dūtāṅgada. Edited by Durgāprasāda and Parab. 1° ed., Bombay, 1891, pp. 3 + 15; 2° ed., 1900, pp. 3 + 15. Kāvya-mālā, no. 28.

Subrahmaṇya Kavi Vijayendirāpariṇaya A 2. p. 135.

Sudarśanavijaya *see* Śrīnivāsācārya.

Śūdraka.

Mr̥cchakaṭikā prakaraṇa. *Manuscripts*. A 1. p. 465 = 12 Mss. and 2 Com.; by Gaṇapati 1, by Pṛthvidhara 5, by Rāmamayaśarman 1, by Lallādikṣita 1 (made for Wilson); A 2. p. 107 = 2 Mss. and Com. by Pṛthvidhara 1, by Lallādikṣita 1; CS. 252, 253, 254; IO. 7. 4123, 4124; Com. by Lallādikṣita, CS. 251; Com. by Pṛthvidhara, CS. 255.

Text Editions. Mr̥cchakaṭikā, with a commentary explanatory of the Prākṛit passages. Calcutta, 1829, pp. 2 + 343.

Mr̥cchakaṭikā, id est, Curriculum Figlinum Sūdrakae regis. Fabula sanskritē edidit A. F. Stenzler. Bonn, 1847, pp. 8 + 332.

Mr̥cchakaṭikā, edited with a commentary by Rāmamayaśarman and a preface in Bengali by V. Majumdār. Calcutta, 1870, pp. 386. In Majumdār's Series.

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Mr̥cchakaṭikā, with the commentaries of Lallādikṣita and Pṛthvidhara and various readings. Edited by N. B. Godabole. Bombay, 1896, pp. 594.

Mr̥cchakaṭikā, with the commentary of Pṛthvidhara. Edited by K. P. Parab. Bombay, 1900, pp. 294.

Translations. A. English. The Mr̥cchakaṭī, or the Toy-Cart. Translated by Wilson, 1, pp. 1-182.

The Little Clay Cart [Mr̥cchakaṭika], a Hindu drama attributed to King Śūdraka, translated from the original Sanskrit and Prākṛits into English prose and verse by Arthur W. Ryder. Cambridge, Mass., 1905, pp. 30 + 177. Harvard Oriental Series, vol. 9.

- B. French. Le Chariot d'Enfant. Drame en vers, en cinq actes et sept tableaux. Traduction par MM. Méry et G. de Nerval. Paris, 1850.
- Mr̥cchakaṭikā. Le petit chariot d'argile, drame en dix actes, par H. Fauche. In Une tétrade, ou drame, hymne, roman et poème, traduite pour la première fois du sanscrit en français, vol. 1, Paris, 1861.
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- C. German. Mr̥k̥khakaṭikā, das ist, das irdene Wägelchen, ein dem König Çūdraka zugeschriebenes Schauspiel. Übersetzt von Otto Böhtlingk. St. Petersburg, 1877, pp. 4 + 213.
- Mr̥cchakaṭikā, metrisch übersetzt von Ludwig Fritze. In his Indisches Theater, vol. 3, Schloss-Chemnitz, 1879.
- Vasantasenā; Drama, mit freier Benutzung der Dichtung des altindischen Königs Sudraka, von Emil Pohl. Stuttgart, 1893, pp. 128.
- Vasantasenā, oder das irdene Wägelchen. Freie Übersetzung von Michael Haberlandt. Leipzig, 1893, pp. 20 + 214.
- Vasantasenā, oder das irdene Wägelchen. Ein indisches Schauspiel in zehn Aufzügen von König Çūdraka. Deutsch von Hermann Camillo Kellner. 1° ed., Leipzig, 1893, pp. 200; 2° ed., 1894, pp. 199.
- D. Dutch. Het Leemen Wagentje, Indisch Tooneelspel, uit Sanskr̥t en Prākṛt in het Nederlandsch vertaald door J. Ph. Vogel. Amsterdam, 1897, pp. 15 + 216.
- E. Swedish. Vasantasenā. Indiskt drama i 5 akter. Fritt after Emil Pohls tyska bearbetning. Stockholm, 1894, pp. 119.
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- F. Danish. Mr̥cchakaṭikā. Lervognen. Et indisk Skuespil. Oversat af E. Brandes. Copenhagen, 1870.
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[With translation of first act.]
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Sukla Bhūdeva (16th century) Dharmavijaya A 1. p. 269 = 9 Mss. and Com. by Bhavānīśaṅkara 7; A 2. pp. 58, 206 = 2 Mss. and 1 Com.; A 3. p. 58; IO. 7. 4182, 4183; Com. by Bhavānīśaṅkara, IO. 7. 4183.

Idem Dharmavijaya. Bombay, 1889. In Grantharatnamālā 3.

Śukleśvara Pramāṇādarśa mentioned in DR. intr. p. 30.

Sulocanāvivāha (?) L. app. p. 82.

Sumatijitāmitramalladeva, king of Bhātgaon, Aśvamedha A 3. p. 8.

Sundaradeva, son of Govinda, Muktipariṇaya A 1. p. 459 = 2 Mss.

Sundaradeva Vinodaraṅga prahasana A 1. p. 577.

Sundara Kavi Anaṅgamaṅgala bhāṇa cf. A 1. p. 12.

Sundara Miśra Abhirāmamaṇi (composed in 1599) A 1. p. 26 = 2 Mss. Analyzed by Wilson, 2, p. 395.

Sundara Rāja Vaidarbhīvasudeva, a drama in five acts, on the legend of Rukmiṇī and Kṛṣṇa. Kailāsapura (Tinneveli), 1888, pp. 6 + 112.

Sūramayūra *see* Nārāyaṇa Śāstrin.

Svāmimīśra *or* **Svāmīśāstrin** Śṛṅgārasarvasva A 1. p. 661; A 2. p. 158.

Svānubhūtyabhidha *see* Anantarāma.

Svapnadaśānana *see* Bhīmaṭa.

Svapnavāsavadattā *see* Bhāsa.

Svarṇamuktāvivāda *see* Maheśa.

T

Tāpasavatsarāja *see* Mātrarāja.

Taraṅgadatta prakaraṇa mentioned by Dhanika on DR. 3. 38. *See also* Raṅgadatta.

Tarkālaṃkāra Mahāmahopādhyāya Kaumudīsudhākara prakaraṇa. Calcutta, 1888, pp. 6 + 217.

Tātārya Sitānanda A 1. p. 723.

Tripuradāha ḍima or subject of a ḍima mentioned in Bharata, 4. 9, and on Bharata's authority in SD. 517 and by Dhanika on DR. 3. 53.

Tripurāri A 1. p. 237.

Trivikrama Paṇḍita Pañcāyudhaprapaṇca bhāṇa A 1. p. 317
= 5 Mss.; A 2. p. 209.

Tumburunāṭaka mentioned in the Saṃgītadāmodara (L. app.
p. 76).

U

Udāttarāghava mentioned in SD. 283, 420, and by Hemacandra (A 1. p. 65). Probably the same work as the Udāttarāghava of **Māyurāja**.

Udāttarāghava *see* **Māyurāja**.

Udayanacarita mentioned in DR. 2. 53 and SD. 422.

Uddaṇḍin (not earlier than the 15th century) Mallikāmāruta prakaraṇa A 1. p. 434 = 5 Mss.

Idem Mallikāmāruta. With the commentary of Raṅganāthācārya. Edited by J. Vidyāsāgara. Calcutta, 1878, pp. 4 + 338.

Ujjivitamadāśa *see* **Rāma Bhaṭṭa**.

Umāpatidhara (12th century) Pārijātaḥaraṇa A 1. p. 335.

Unmatta *see* **Veṅkaṭeśa Kavi**.

Unmattarāghava *see* **Bhāskara and Mahādeva Śāstrin**.

Uṣāharaṇa *see* **Harṣanātha**.

Uṣāpariṇaya *see* **Śrīnivāsācārya**.

Uṣārāgodaya *see* **Rudracandradeva**.

Uttarāmacarita *see* **Bhavabhūti**.

V

Vādicandra Sūri, a Jain, Jñānasūryodaya A 1. p. 210.

Vadhyāśilā quoted in SD. 482.

Vaidarbhivasudeva *see* **Sundara Rāja**.

Vaidyanātha Kṛṣṇalīlā nāṭikā A 1. p. 123; A 2. pp. 24, 195; CS. 221.

Vaidyanātha Mithyācāra prahasana cf. A 1. p. 455.

Vaidyanātha Satsaṅgavijaya A 1. p. 690 = 2 Mss.

Vaidyanātha Vācaspati Citrayajña A 1. p. 187; CS. 224.

Analyzed by Wilson, 2, pp. 412-415.

Vaikuṇṭhapurī Śāntirasa A 2. p. 152.

Vajramukūṭivilāsa A 1. p. 548 = 3 Mss.

Vakratuṇḍagaṇanāyaka prakaraṇa A 1. p. 547.

Vakulamālinīpariṇaya (?) L. app. p. 80.

Vallīpariṇaya *see* Virarāghava.

Vāmana Bhaṭṭa Bāṇa Śṛṅgārabhūṣaṇa bhāṇa A 1. p. 661
= 6 Mss.; A 2. p. 158 = 3 Mss.; A 3. p. 137.

Idem Śṛṅgārabhūṣaṇa. Published in Granthapradarsani
(A 3. p. 137).

Idem Śṛṅgārabhūṣaṇa, a dramatic entertainment in one act.

Edited by Rāmakṛṣṇa Ācārya. Madras, 1873, pp. 30.

Idem Śṛṅgārabhūṣaṇa. Edited by Śivadatta and Parab.

Bombay, 1896, pp. 3 + 19. Kāvya-mālā, no. 58.

Vaṃśamaṇi, a Maithila, son of Rāmacandra, Gitadigambara
A 3. p. 33.

Vanamāli Miśra Adbhutarāghava A 3. p. 2.

Vāṇibhūṣaṇa *see* Dāmodara Miśra.

Varada Anaṅgajivana *or* Anaṅgasamjivana bhāṇa A 1. p.
12 = 4 Mss.

Varadācārya Ambāla bhāṇa A 1. p. 29.

Varadācārya Anaṅgabrahmavidyāvilāsa bhāṇa cf. A 1. p.
549.

Varadācārya Cola bhāṇa A 2. p. 200.

Varadācārya Vasantatilaka bhāṇa A 1. p. 556 = 34 Mss.;
A 2. pp. 131, 224 = 4 Mss.; A 3. p. 118; Hz. 3. 1577;
IO. 7. 4198, 4199.

Idem Vasantatilaka. Edited by D. V. Śarman. Calcutta,
1868, pp. 63.

Idem Vasantatilaka. Edited by J. Vidyāsāgara. Calcutta,
1872, pp. 47.

Varadācārya Yatirājavijaya *or* Vedāntavilāsa A 1. p. 471 = 5
Mss. and 1 Com.

Varada Kavi Rukmiṇīpariṇaya A 1. p. 527.

Vasantabhūṣaṇa bhāṇa (?) L. app. p. 80; but cf. A 1. p. 556.

Vasantatilaka *see* Varadācārya.

Vāsantikā (Vāsantikā) *see* Rāmacandra.

Vāsantikāpariṇaya A 1. p. 566 = 3 Mss.; A 2. p. 133.

Vāsantikāpariṇaya *see* **Chāṭa Yati**.

Vāsantikāsvapna *see* **Kṛṣṇamacari**.

Vasumaṅgalā *see* **Peru Sūri**.

Vasumaticitrasenāvilāsa A 1. p. 557 = 2 Mss.

Vasumaticitrasenāvilāsa *see* **Appayya**.

Vasumatipariṇaya *see* **Jagannātha Paṇḍita**.

Vatsarāja Hāsyacūḍamaṇi prahasana A 1. p. 766.

Vaṭucaritra (?) L. app. p. 80.

Vedakavisvāmin Vidyāpariṇaya A 1. p. 574 = 4 Mss.

[This author is said to be the same as **Ānandarāya** (A 2. p. 136).]

Vedāntavāgiśa Bhaṭṭācārya Bhojarājasaccarita *or* Bhojasaccarita A 1. p. 418 ; A 3. p. 90.

Vedāntavilāsa *see* **Ammāl and Varadācārya**.

Veṇiṣaṃhāra *or* Veṇiṣaṃvaraṇa *see* **Nārāyaṇa Bhaṭṭa**.

Veṅkappa Kāmaṇilāsa bhāṇa A 1. p. 93.

Veṅkaṭa, son of Vedāntadeśika, Rasikajanarasollāsa bhāṇa A 3. p. 106.

Veṅkaṭācārya Bhaimīpariṇaya A 1. p. 416.

Veṅkaṭācārya, of Surapura, Śṛṅgāratarāṅgiṇī A 1. p. 660 = 2 Mss.

Veṅkaṭācārya or Veṅkaṭādhvarin (also called Araśanipāla) Pradyumnānanda bhāṇa A 1. p. 352 = 3 Mss. ; A 2. p. 78.

Veṅkaṭādhvarin Śṛṅgārādīpaka bhāṇa A 1. p. 661.

Veṅkaṭa Kavi, of Kāñcīpura, Kandarpadarpa(ṇa) bhāṇa A 1. p. 79.

Veṅkaṭa Kṛṣṇa Dīkṣita, son of Veṅkaṭādri, Kuśalavavijaya A 2. p. 23.

Veṅkaṭanātha Saṃkalpasūryodaya A 1. p. 683 = 3 Mss. and 1 Com. ; by Ahobala 2, by Kauśikakulatilaka 1, by Nārāyaṇa 1, by Rāmānuja 1 ; A 2. pp. 163, 232 = 3 Mss. and Com. by Ahobala 1.

Idem Saṃkalpasūryodaya, with notes by V. Desikar. Conjevaram, 1883, pp. 372.

Idem Saṃkalpasūryodaya. With a commentary by Śrīnivāsa

- Tātayārya and Śaila Tātayārya. The text edited by Kṛṣṇa Tātayācārya. Conjevaram, 1883, pp. 17 + 371.
- Veṅkaṭeśa** Bhānuprabandha prahasana A 1. p. 405.
- Veṅkaṭeśa *see* **Veṅkaṭeśvara**.
- Veṅkaṭeśa Kavi** Unmatta prahasana A 1. p. 66 = 2 Mss.
- Veṅkaṭeśvara** Rāghavābhyudaya A 1. p. 500.
- Veṅkaṭeśvara** Veṅkaṭeśa prahasana A 1. p. 602.
- Vibhīṣaṇanirbhartsanāṅka quoted in SD. 477.
- Vidagdhamādhava SCBen. 795, 978 (both with Com.).
- Vidagdhamādhava *see* **Rūpa Gosvāmin and Śaṅkaradeva**.
- Viddhaśālabhañjikā *see* **Rājaśekhara**.
- Vidyānātha Upādhyāya** Pratāparudrakalyāṇa cf. A 1. p. 349, L. p. 19.
- Vidyānidhi** Atandracandrika A 1. p. 6.
- Vidyāpariṇaya A 1. p. 574.
- Vidyāpariṇaya *see* **Ānandarāya and Vedakavisvāmin**.
- Vigraharājadeva**, king of Śākambhārī, Harakeli (composed in 1153) cf. F. Kielhorn in IA. 19 (1890), p. 215; 20 (1891), pp. 201–212.
- Idem*, cf. Kielhorn, F., Sanskrit plays of the King Vighraharājadeva of Śākambhārī, partly preserved as inscriptions at Ajmere. In Trübner's Record, 2 (1891), pp. 65–66.
- Idem*, cf. Kielhorn, F., Bruchstücke des Lalita-Vighraharāja Nāṭaka. In Gött. Nachr. 13 (1893), pp. 552–570.
- Vijayapārijāta *see* **Harijīvana**.
- Vijayendirāpariṇaya *see* **Subrahmaṇya**.
- Vikhyātavijaya *see* **Lakṣmaṇamāṇikyadeva**.
- Vikramacandrikā A 1. p. 569.
- Vikramorvaśī *see* **Kālidāsa**.
- Vikrāntabhīma mentioned by Hemacandra (A 1. p. 569).
- Vikrāntaśūdraka mentioned in the Sarasvatikaṇṭhābharāṇa, p. 378.
- Vilakṣakurupati cf. L. app. p. 80.
- Vilāsavati nāṭyarāsaka mentioned in SD. 543.
- Vilīnātha Kavi** Madanamañjarī A 1. p. 425.
- Vinatānanda *see* **Govinda**.

Vindumati *see* Bindumati.

Vinodaraṅga *see* Sundaradeva.

Virabhadravijrmbhaṇa ḍima mentioned in RS. and in DR.
intr. p. 30.

Vīrānanda *see* Mahāvīrānanda.

Virarāghava, son of Śrīśailasūri, Indirāpariṇaya Hz. 3. 1749.

Virarāghava, son of Īśvara, Vallipariṇaya A 3. p. 118.

Vīravijaya *see* Kṛṣṇamiśra.

Virūpākṣa (circa 1350), son of Bukta, Nārāyaṇivilāsa A 3.
p. 63.

Viśākhadatta.

Mudrārākṣasa nāṭaka. *Manuscripts.* A 1. p. 461 = 43 Mss. and 6 Com.; by Dhuṇḍhirāja (composed in 1714) 8, by Maheśvara 1, by Vaṭeśvara 4; A 2. pp. 106, 218 = 9 Mss. and Com. by Graheśvara 1, by Dhuṇḍhirāja 2, Prākṛtachāyā by Keśavopādhyāya 1; A 3. p. 99 = 15 Mss. and Com. by Abhirāma 1, by Graheśvara 1, by Dhuṇḍhirāja 4; CS. 247, 248, 249; Garbe 188; SCBen. 980; IO. 7. 4165, 4166, 4167, 4168, 4169; Com. by Dhuṇḍhirāja, SCBen. 980, Hz. 3. 1666; Com. by Graheśvara, IO. 7. 4170. There is also a prose version by Ananta Paṇḍita, according to A 1. p. 461.

Text Editions. Mudrārākṣasa, a drama in seven acts. With a commentary explanatory of the Prākṛit passages. Calcutta, 1831, pp. 157.

Mudrārākṣasa. Edited with notes by T. Tarkavācaspati. Calcutta, 1870, pp. 2 + 231. In Majumdār's Series.

Mudrārākṣasa. With the commentary of Dhuṇḍhirāja, part 1. Edited by D. V. Panta. Calcutta, 1873.

Mudrārākṣasa. Edited with a commentary by J. Vidyāsāgara. Calcutta, 1881, pp. 218.

Mudārārākṣasa. With a commentary by Dhuṇḍhirāja. Mysore, 1883, pp. 183.

Mudrārākṣasa. With the commentary of Dhuṇḍhirāja, edited by K. T. Telang. 1° ed., Bombay, 1884, pp. 54 + 283 + 63; 2° ed., 1893, pp. 375; 3° ed., 1900, pp. 378. Bombay

- Sanskrit Series, no. 27. [Cf. also the review by A. Hillebrandt, in ZDMG. 39 (1885), pp. 107-132.]
- Mudrārākṣasa. Edited by K. H. Dhruva. Ahmedabad, 1900, pp. 340.
- Mudrārākṣasa. Edited with the commentary of Dhuṇḍhirāja and an English translation, critical notes, and various readings, by M. R. Kale. Bombay, 1900, pp. 8 + 347.
- Translations.* A. English. Mudrārākṣasa, or the Signet of the Minister. Translated by Wilson, 2, pp. 125-254.
- B. French. Le Sceau de Rākchasa. Drame traduit sur la dernière édition par V. Henry. Paris, 1888, pp. 16 + 237. Collection Orientale, no. 2.
- C. German. Mudrarakschasa, oder des Kanzlers Siegelring. Aus dem Sanskrit zum ersten Male und metrisch ins Deutsche übersetzt von Ludwig Fritze. Leipzig, 1886, pp. 133.
- D. Italian. Mudrārākṣasa, ossia Il Ministro Rassaso vittima del suo sigillo. In Teatro Scelto indiano, tradotto da Antonio Marazzi, vol. 2, Milan, 1874, pp. 1-187.
- E. Marathi. Mudrārākṣasa. Translated into Marathi by K. S. Rajvade, revised by K. S. Chiplonkar, edited by S. P. Pandit. Bombay, 1867, pp. 144.
- F. Gujarati. Mudrārākṣasa. Translated into Gujarati by K. H. Dhruva. Bombay, 1889, pp. 240.
- Criticism.* Mudrārākṣasakathāsāra, a poem in 354 stanzas, composed by Ravikartana Sūri to assist readers of the Mudrārākṣasa. With a brief commentary by Rajagopāla of Madura. Madras, 1882, pp. 22.
- Mudrārākṣasakathāsāra A 1. p. 461 = 2 Mss.; A 2. p. 106.
- Dhruva, K. H. The Age of Viśākhadatta. In WZKM. 5 (1891), pp. 25-35.
- Haag, Friedrich. Beiträge zum Verständniss von Viśākhadatta's Mudrārākṣasa, mit besonderer Berücksichtigung des Codex Parisinus, part 1. Burgdorf, 1886, pp. 12 + 19.
- Jacobi, Hermann. On Viśākhadatta. In WZKM. 2 (1888), pp. 212-216.

Viṣṇukutūhala *see* **Madhusūdana Sarasvatī**.

Viśvanātha, son of Trimaladeva, Mrgāṅkalekhā nāṭikā A 1. p. 465 ; CS. 256. Analyzed by Wilson, 2, pp. 391-392.

Viśvanātha Saugandhikāharaṇa. Edited by Durgāprasāda and Parab. Bombay, 1902, pp. 3 + 37. Kāvya-mālā, no. 74.

Viśvanātha Bhaṭṭa, son of Mahādeva, Śṛṅgāravāpikā nāṭikā A 1. p. 661 ; A 2. p. 158 ; IO. 7. 4196 (Analyzed).

Viśvanātha Kavirāja, author of the Sāhityadarpaṇa, Candra-kalā nāṭikā quoted in SD. 447, 465.

Idem Prabhāvatipariṇaya quoted in SD. 99, 346, 446, 484, 526, 530.

Viśveśvara, son of Lakṣmīdhara, Navamālikā mentioned in Kāvya-mālā, part 8 (1891), p. 52.

Idem Śṛṅgāramañjarī saṭṭaka A 2. p. 158.

Viṭṭhala Chāyānāṭaka A 1. p. 193.

Vivekavijaya *see* **Rāmānuja**.

Vṛṣabhānujā *see* **Mathurādāsa**.

Vṛttivallabha *see* **Laghuvyāsa**.

Vyāsa Mokṣāditya *see* **Mokṣāditya**.

Vyāsa Śrī Rāmadeva *see* **Rāmadeva**.

Y

Yādavābhyudaya *see* **Rāmacandra**.

Yādavodaya kāvya mentioned in SD. 546.

Yadunandana, son of Vāsudeva Cayani, Nāṭavāṭa prahasana. Edited in Sanskrit and Prākṛit. Bombay, 1887. In Grantharatnamālā, vol. 2, nos. 10-11.

Yajñanārāyaṇa Raghunāthavilāsa A 1. p. 486.

Yaśaścandra, a Jain, Kumudacandra A 1. p. 111.

Idem Rājimatiprabodha cf. L. app. p. 79.

Yaśaḥpāla Moharājaparājaya A 1. p. 468 = 4 Mss.; A 3. p. 101.

Yaśodhana Dhanamjayavijaya vyāyoga A 1. p. 266 = 2 Mss.

Yaśovarman (end of seventh century) Rāmābhyudaya nāṭaka

mentioned in SD. 427 and DR. 1. 42. Cf. ZDMG. 36 (1882), p. 521.

Yatirājavijaya *see* Varadācārya.

Yayāticarita *see* Rudracandradeva.

Yayātivijaya quoted in SD. 440.

Yogānanda *see* Aruṇagirinātha and Ḍiṇḍima.

Yuvarāja Prahlādana Pārthaparākrama A 1. p. 335 = 3 Mss.

Idem Rasasadana bhāṣa, edited by Śivadatta and Parab. Bombay, 1893, pp. 3 + 65. Kāvyaṃālā, no. 37.

APPENDIX I

SOME DRAMAS IN THE MODERN VERNACULARS.

- Amānat. Indarsabhā, Neuindisches Singspiel in lithographischem Originaltext, mit Übersetzung und Erklärungen, sowie einer Einleitung über das hindustanische Drama, von F. Rosen. Leipzig, 1892, pp. 102 + 64.
- Kégl, A. Amānat és a hindusztáni dráma. In Egyetemes philologiai közlöny, 1894, pp. 38-51. [On the Indarsabhā of Amānat.]
- Aryotkarṣaka vyāyoga. The regenerator of the Aryas. 1° ed., Surat, 1873, pp. 68; 2° ed., 1888, pp. 68. [In Gujarati.]
- Baldeo, K. Bhartṛhari Rāj Tyāj Nāṭak. The drama of Bhartrihari's abdication of the throne. In English (?). Lucknow, 1898.
- Bhadranjan. A Hindu drama by a native. No place or date.
- Candrahāsa, or, the Lord of the Fair Forger. A Hindu Drama. Mangalore, 1882, pp. 6 + 80.
- Dalpatram Dahyabhai. Kavitavilāsa. Ahmedabad, 1870. [In Gujarati.]
- Gupta, G. C. Kirti Bilāsa. Bengali drama in five acts. Calcutta, no date, pp. 70.
- Hariścandra nāṭakaya, edited by W. G. M. J. de Silva, Colombo, 1901, pp. 104.
- Manamohana. Sāti nāṭaka. Benares, 1886, pp. 182.
- Rāmabhadra. Lalitakuvalayāśva nāṭaka (composed in 1665). Kat. d. Bibl. d. Deutschen Morg. Gesell. 2. p. 6.
- Rāmabhadraśarman. Hariścandraṇṭya. Kat. d. Bibl. d. Deutschen Morg. Gesell. 2. p. 5.
- Rāmabhadraśarman. Das Hariścandraṇṭyam. Ein altnepalesisches Tanzspiel. Mit einer grammatischen Einleitung herausgegeben von August Conrady. Leipzig, 1891, pp. 12 + 45

- Rāmacandra. The Satya Harischandra Nāṭaka. Edited by B. R. Arte and S. V. Puranik. Bombay, 1898, pp. 61.
- Rāmakṛṣṇa Varman. Padmāvati nāṭaka. Benares, 1886, pp. 107.
- Rāmakṛṣṇa Varman. Kṛṣṇakumārī nāṭaka. Benares, 1899, pp. 156.
- Śrīmadgītādarśana, or, a Dramatized Version of the Bhagvatgītā (sic). Edited by A. V. Barve. Bombay, 1903, pp. 48. [In Marathi.]
- Tarkalaṃkar, R. C. Kantuk Garbasva Nāṭak. Bengali drama. Calcutta, 1830.
- Udayran, R. Premrāyane Cārumati. Bombay, 1876. [In Gujarati.]
- Umedcand, C. Okha Haran Natak, or, the drama of the elopement of Okha or Usha. Ahmedabad, 1883, pp. 66. [In Gujarati.]
- Vaṃśamaṇi (wrote in Nepal in 1628). Kuvalayāśvamaḍālasa. Kat. d. Bibl. d. Deutschen Morg. Gesell. 2. p. 7.

Criticism.

- Chattopādhyāya, N. The Yātrās, or the popular dramas of Bengal. London, 1882.
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- Dennath, G. Bengali Language. In Calcutta Review, 98 (1893), pp. 104-131. [Contains an account of dramas in Bengali.]
- Dhruva, H. H. The Rise of the Drama in Modern India. With an Appendix. In Transactions of the 9. Intern. Congr. of Orientalists, London, 1893, vol. 1, pp. 297-314.
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- Haberlandt, M. Das moderne indische Drama. In Öm, 18, pp. 118-121.
- Minayev, I. Narodnyya dramatičeskiya predstavleniya v prazdnik Kholi v Almorë. In Zapiski Vostočnago Otděleniya

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APPENDIX II

CLASSIFICATION OF THE DRAMAS

A complete classification of the extant dramas according to the divisions (*rūpakas*) and subdivisions (*uparūpakas*) recognized in Indian dramaturgical treatises cannot be made at the present time, because, as pointed out above (p. 3, n. 1), the meagre details of the manuscript catalogues and the ambiguous use of the term *nāṭaka* leave the precise character of many plays still in doubt. Those dramas whose character is definitely known, however, are here grouped under their respective classes, and plays known only by name have also been included, but distinguished from those actually in existence by a prefixed asterisk (*). The authorship of the plays has not been indicated, even in cases where there is more than one work of the same name, as this and other details can easily be ascertained from the corresponding entries in the main body of the work.

Owing to the difficulties of classification pointed out above, very few dramas could with certainty be defined as *nāṭakas* in the narrower sense. In the list there have been included certain others (distinguished by interrogation-points) that seem, for one reason or another, to belong to this group, but cannot be definitely assigned to it at the present time. In spite of these additions, the proportion of plays of this class is much larger than would seem to be indicated by the meagre list here given, and an examination of the large number of dramas vaguely designated as *nāṭakas* would unquestionably disclose many additional productions of this variety.

bhāṇa

Ambāla	Anaṅgamaṅgala
Ānandatīlaka	Anaṅgasarvasva
Anaṅgabrahmavidyāvilāsa	Anaṅgavijaya
Anaṅgajivana	Cola

Gopālalīlārṇava	Rasollāsa
Harivilāsa	Śāradānanda
Kāmavilāsa	Śāradātilaka
Kāndarpadarpaṇa	Sarasakavikulānanda
Keralābharāṇa	Śrīraṅgarāja
Kusumabhāṇavilāsa	Śṛṅgārabhūṣaṇa
* Lilāmadhukara	Śṛṅgāracandrikā
Madanabhūṣaṇa	Śṛṅgāradīpaka
Madanagopālavilāsa	Śṛṅgārajīvana
Mahiṣamaṅgala	Śṛṅgārakośa
Mālamaṅgalabhāṇa	Śṛṅgāramañjarī
Mīśrabhāṇa	Śṛṅgārasarvasva
Mukundānanda	Śṛṅgāraśṛṅgāṭaka
Pañcabāṇavijaya	Śṛṅgārastabaka
Pañcabāṇavilāsa	Śṛṅgārasudhākara
Pañcāyudhaprapaṇca	Śṛṅgāratarāṅgiṇī
Pradyumnānanda	Śṛṅgāratilaka
Rasasadana	Śṛṅgārarasodaya (<i>mīśrabhāṇa</i>)
Rasavilāsa	Vasantabhūṣaṇa (?)
Rasikajanarasollāsa	Vasantatilaka
Rasikarāñjana	

bhāṇikā

Dānakelikaumudī	* Kāmadattā
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chāyānāṭaka

Chāyānāṭaka	Rāmābhyudaya
Dūtāṅgada	Sāvitricarita
Haridūta	Subhadrāpariṇaya
Pāṇḍavābhyudaya	

ḍima

Manmathonmathana	* Virabhadravijṛmbhaṇa
* Tripuradāha	

durmallikā

* Bindumatī

goṣṭhī

* Raivatamadanikā

hallīśa

* Keliraivataka

ihāmṛga

* Kusumaśekhara Vijaya

Viravijaya

* Māyākuraṅgikā

kāvya

* Yādavodaya

nāṭaka

Abhijñānaśakuntalā

Mudrārākṣasa

Amṛtodaya

Nāgānanda

Balarāmāyaṇa (*mahānāṭaka*)

Pārvaṭipariṇaya

Caitanyacandrodaya

Prasannarāghava

Caṇḍakauśika

Rāmābhyudaya (?)

Jñānasūryodaya (?)

Rāmacandranāṭaka (?)

Lalitavigraharājanāṭaka (?)

Rāmanāṭaka (?)

Mahānāṭaka (*mahānāṭaka*)

Rāmāyaṇanāṭaka (?)

Mahāvīracarita

Rukmiṇināṭaka (?)

Maṅgala

Satyahariścandra

Mañjulanaīśadha (?)

* Tumburunāṭaka (?)

Mathurānāṭaka (?)

Uttararāmacarita

See the introductory remarks on p. 101.

nāṭikā

* Candrakalā

Rambhāmañjarī

Candraprabhā

Ratnāvalī

Karṇasundarī

Śṛṅgāravāpikā

Kṛṣṇalīlā

Uṣārāgodaya

Kuvalayavatī

Vasantikā

Mṛgāṅkalekhā

Viddhaśālabhañjikā

Priyadarśikā

Vṛṣabhānujā

Rāmāṅka

nāṭyarāsaka

* Narmavatī

* Vilāsavatī

prahasana

Adbhutaraṅga	Kautukasarvasva
* Ānandakośa	Lambodara
* Bhagavadajjukā	Laṭakamelaka
Bhānuprabandha	Mithyācāra
* Bṛhatsābhadra	Muṇḍita
Devadurgatī	* Nāṭakamelaka
* Dhūrtacarita	Nāṭavāṭa
Dhūrtasamāgama	Palāṇḍumaṇḍana
Dhūrtaviḍambana	Paṣaṇḍaviḍambana
Hāsyacūḍāmaṇi	* Payodhimathana
Hāsyārṇava	Prahasana
Hṛdayavinoda	Sāndrakutūhala
Kāleyakutūhala	Somavalliyogānanda
Kālidāsaprahasana	Subhagānanda
* Kalikelīprahasana	Unmatta
* Kāndarpakeli	Veṅkateśa
Kāśīdāsaprahasana	Vinodaraṅga
Kautukaratnākara	Yogānanda

prakaraṇa

* Kāmadatta (<i>dhūrtaparakaraṇa</i>)	* Puṣpabhūṣita
Kaumudīsudhākara	* Puṣpadūṣitaka
Mālatīmādhava	* Taraṅgadatta
Mallikāmāruta	Vakratuṇḍagaṇanāyaka
Mṛcchakaṭikā	

prasthāna

* Śṛṅgāratilaka

prekṣaṇaka

Kṛṣṇābhyudaya

preṅkhana

* Bālivadha

rāsaka

* Menakāhita

	samavakāra
* Samudrama(n)thana	
	saṃlāpaka
* Māyākāpālika	
	saṭṭaka
Ānandasundarī	Śṛṅgāramañjarī
Karpūramañjarī	
	śilpaka
* Kanakāvatīmādhava	
	śrīgadita
* Kriḍārasātala	Subhadraharāṇa
	troṭaka
* Stambhitarambha	Vikramorvaśī
	ullāpya
* Devimahādeva	
	utsṛṣṭikāṅka
* Śarmiṣṭhāyayāti	
	vīthikā
* Mādhavī	
	vyāyoga
Bhīmavikrama	Pracaṇḍabhairava
Dhanamjayavijaya	Pracaṇḍagaruḍa
* Jāmadagnyajaya	Saugandhikāharāṇa
Narakāsuravijaya	Vinatānanda
Nirbhayabhīma	

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